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FRENCH DESIRE FOR UNDERSTANDING ON QUESTION OF YAP

Alleged Diplomatic Trickery in Attribution of Island to Japan Is Denied and Wish to Rectify the Matter Is Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday) — Considerable feeling is being caused in diplomatic circles, first by the United States note concerning the Island of Yap, but chiefly by the story which has been published alleging that there was some kind of diplomatic trickery in the attribution of the Island to Japan. It is represented that the document, which contains the decision of the Supreme Council relative to Yap was put before President Wilson on May 7, 1919, after he had previously expressed opposition to the Japanese mandate, among a pile of the papers and thus escaped his attention. The document, however, was never signed by him.

The accuracy of this version is denied. Nevertheless both the Conference of the Ambassadors and the League of Nations are anxious to make it clear that the affair is not theirs, but exclusively the affair of the Supreme Council. The Ambassadors have published a note declaring that the matter has not come before them. As for the League, it merely recorded the decision of the Supreme Council, understanding that it was definitive. The League, it is considered, takes a humble view of its functions and should certainly have acquainted itself with American wishes. It is suggested that the misunderstanding can be cleared up, for either the League acted in error or as a mere registering body for the decisions of the great powers, in which case it possesses no moral authority.

Story of Agreement

The whole history of the arrangement with Japan, according to the methods of old diplomacy, is retold. In the first months of 1917, before America entered the war, the aid of Japan appeared indispensable. This aid was both naval and diplomatic. The submarines were to be fought in the Mediterranean. A rupture was to be brought about between China and Germany. Japan specified her price. She was to be allowed to retain what she had taken from Germany. Conventions were signed about Shantung and the northern Pacific seas.

Now it is plainly stated here that in March of the same year, when America was being forced into the war, Arthur J. Balfour at Washington communicated to President Wilson the existence and contents of these conventions. Apparently it was decided by the powers, in regard to Japan, that they held good. Later when the war was over, in spite of all attempts to put the settlement on a moral basis, the fact is that the Allies simply divided the German colonies and other territory as it pleased them. President Wilson gives three dates on which he objected to the Japanese mandate for Yap.

Reply to Allegation

Here is the officially inspired reply to this allegation: On April 23, there was no mention of Yap. On April 26 there was some little discussion about procedure, whether the question of cables or the question of the status of the island should first be settled. Mr. Lansing asked for internationalization. Mr. Balfour demanded that the cables question should first be disposed of. On April 30, President Wilson, it is acknowledged, said in the Council of Four, "Yap forms a distributing center of the cable lines and must not be in the power of a single country." It was resolved at that moment to transfer the German cables generally to the Allies and to allocate them later. It was on May 6 that colonial mandates were discussed and Mr. Lloyd George suggested Japanese mandates for the northern Pacific islands. The silence of President Wilson on the point was taken to be an acquiescence. Apparently the word Yap was never actually pronounced. President Wilson made a number of observations, but the Yap decision passed without comment and was immediately published in the press.

The French contention, whatever may be the British view, is that there has been no bad faith, and if there has been a misunderstanding, it should be rectified. But standing firmly in the way is a convention disposing in advance of the German possessions, signed in 1917 by the Allies and Japan.

Policies Being Defined

Secretary Hughes Supported by President and Senate Unreservedly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The foreign policy of the United States, it is becoming evident, will be largely the work of Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, approved by President Harding and carried through by the Republican Senate.

Out of the confusion bred by the opposition between executive and legislative branches of the government and the conditions following the war, Mr. Hughes has been setting in order some of the facts relating to America's

relations to other nations, and has already made clear a few of the points upon which this government will make its stand.

As he has worked on the American foreign policy, Mr. Hughes has discussed it with the President and with the members of the Cabinet. Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Philander C. Knox, member of the committee and author of the much-discussed peace resolution, were both in consultation with the Secretary of State, and also with the President, several times last week. Nothing was disclosed regarding the details of their conferences, but it was no secret that they had to do with the formulation of details of the foreign policy of the United States. Cooperation Assured

So far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, every effort is being made to fulfill the promise made by Mr. Harding, both when he was a candidate and after he was elected President, that the Executive would work in close cooperation with Congress. There is a growing conviction that the Senate will carry out its part of the harmony program in regard to the Administration's foreign policy. That is not to say that there will not be opposition at many points to whatever program is presented, but it is believed that the Republican leaders, who have the majority in hand, may, to some extent, count on Democratic support. George White, chairman of the National Committee, and Bainbridge Colby, recently Secretary of State, have both given notice that the Democrats will support the Administration when it is "right" or trying to be right."

President Harding has stated that he will not deal at length with foreign matters in his message to Congress, but will only say what is necessary for the information of the American people. This is taken to mean that he will not enter into details, but will give a general outline of the Administration's position.

Foreign Policy Indicated

Mr. Hughes has written two notes relating to America's foreign policy which contain information regarding the attitude of the administration.

One, disposing of Germany's appeal in regard to the reparations claims of the Allies, was brief, giving notice that the United States Government stands with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and, therefore, morally bound to make reparation as far as possible. The addition of the last clause in that declaration gave cause for surprise, as did the reference to the reopening of negotiations.

The note, sent a few days ago to Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy, regarding the mandate of the Island of Yap, to Japan, was more far-reaching in its scope and intentions. There was no reservation of the fact that the State Department was giving notice to the allied powers that, although the United States had not entered into a post-war alliance with them, she was entirely conscious of her part in winning the war and intended to stand by her right to have a voice in disposing of whatever Germany ceded as a result of having been vanquished in war. No league nor combination of nations could sit down in council and say what was to be done without consulting the United States. Moreover, the point was made that this government did not believe that it was bound by what had been done by the previous administration, and specifically, in regard to Yap, it quoted Woodrow Wilson on what took place in the Paris conference. The small island of Yap was chosen to serve as an example of the large subject of mandates and related subjects.

Both the President and the State Department have given indication of their support of equal opportunities for the nationals of all countries in mandated territories.

Substitute for the League

Having rejected the League of Nations—and even Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes would have hard work to get Senator William E. Borah and some of the other "bitter enders" to let that come up for approval in the Senate, they do so easily—the Administration must assume responsibility for the adoption of some other method of promoting amity among the nations and protecting peace. So strong is the feeling against the League that an "association," or any word that suggests a combination such as the League proposed, is anathema to certain senators, in a way must therefore be found, if possible, to accomplish the purpose without using the objectionable phrase.

Something like world cooperation, which would include Germany within its scope as soon as peace was concluded, would be more generally acceptable. Mr. Harding's prediction for harmony will lead him to do everything possible to obtain an early working agreement in the Senate. The State Department has no desire to stir up unnecessary trouble by seeking a revision of the peace terms. The government, as far as is indicated, will go no further than to enter reservations in regard to certain phases of the peace settlement which do not meet with approval, such as the disposition of Germany's alleged rights in the Shantung district of China, or to territorial settlements elsewhere which might eventually cause new disturbances.

The partitioning of Russia would be a matter upon which the United States Government, in spite of its reluctance to interfere with European affairs, might have something to say because of the effect that it might have on world peace.

O'CALLAGHAN CASE AGAIN TAKEN UP

Exact Status of Lord Mayor Somewhat Vague as Far as Record Shows—Mr. Hughes Seeks Facts From Mr. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The status of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, whose case has been abated from pillar to post in the departments for several months, during which time he has been in the United States in violation of passport regulations, is apparently proving something of a problem to the Department of State and the Department of Labor.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, declared last week that the Department of State had no interest in the case, meaning thereby that the contention that the Lord Mayor is a "political refugee" was not sustained by the department, the natural inference being then that the "seaman" Mayor reverted to the status which he occupied when his counsel took issue with the deportation order of William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, and lodged their new appeal with the Department of State.

The State Department on Saturday made representations in the matter to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who apparently found it difficult to ascertain from the records of his department exactly what the status of Mayor O'Callaghan is, or where jurisdiction over his case lies. The papers in the case were passed between the two departments, but as yet there is no determination, although having taken up the matter, Secretary Hughes and Secretary Davis are expected to reach an understanding as to what is to be done with the Sinn Fein Mayor. There is no questioning of the fact that he is here "illegally." The only question is as to where re-

lations to America's foreign policy which contain information regarding the attitude of the administration. One, disposing of Germany's appeal in regard to the reparations claims of the Allies, was brief, giving notice that the United States Government stands with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and, therefore, morally bound to make reparation as far as possible. The addition of the last clause in that declaration gave cause for surprise, as did the reference to the reopening of negotiations.

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COALITION GAIN IN BRITISH BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TAUNTON, England (Sunday)—Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who was recently defeated by the Labor candidate in the Dudley by-election, on seeking reelection after his appointment as Minister of Agriculture, has been elected as Coalition Unionist for Taunton by a majority of 4704, the figures being:

Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, 12,994.
J. Lunnon, Labor, 8290.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Sunday)—The contest in the Pollock division of Glasgow has been averted, both Labor and Liberal parties having decided not to oppose the return of Sir John Gilmour, Coalition Unionist, who was recently appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRISTOL, England (Sunday)—Col. G. A. Gibbs, who sought reelection on his appointment as Treasurer of the Household, was yesterday returned unopposed as Coalition Unionist for Bristol West.

MR. GOURLIS FORMS MINISTRY IN GREECE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—Mr. Kallogeropoulos has retired from the premiership and Demetrios Gouaris has formed a Cabinet composed of his own followers. The new Cabinet follows:

Premier and Minister of Justice, Demetrios Gouaris;

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Baltazi;

Minister of Finance, Mr. Protopapadakis;

Agriculture, Mr. Taripis;

Minister of Marine, Mr. Mavromichalis;

Minister of National Economy, John Rallis;

Minister of Interior, Mr. Stais;

Minister of Communications, Mr. Tealdis;

Minister of War, Mr. Theotokis;

Minister of Public Instruction, Theodore Zaimis;

Minister of Supplies, Mr. Capitalis.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Sixty-Seventh Congress of the United States, convening in extraordinary session today, is faced by important issues, foreign and domestic. The most conspicuous international matter calling for action is of course the conclusion of peace with Germany. Revision of the Knox resolution, or proposal of a similar measure, is expected.

The general basis of the American foreign policy is believed to be the note of Secretary Hughes to the four allied powers, which is considered not only to have clearly defined the position of the United States in respect of mandates but to have indicated indirectly the independence of the United States of any control by foreign alliances and their determination to protest nevertheless against acts regarded as unjust and detrimental to world peace.

In the domestic field, the outstanding questions before Congress are no less pressing. Revision of the tariff, beginning with the emergency farmers bill, is scheduled for first consideration. Taxation revision is hardly less insistently demanded. It is expected that the excess profits tax will go, but whether it will be replaced by a sales tax, as has been strongly advocated, is not so certain.

The railroad problem is also urgent. The importance of its solution was emphasized again on the eve of the session by the announcement of the Association of Railway Executives that the roads suffered a deficit of \$7,205,000 in February, and that in that month 105 out of 200 lines failed to earn their expenses and taxes.

The message of President Harding to the new Congress will be delivered tomorrow, and of course will be awaited with keenest interest as containing a full official statement of the policy of the new Administration on the questions that have been agitating the country since the armistice. It is anticipated that the President will come out flatly for a conference of the League to ratify the Versailles Treaty as well as the Covenant.

Little hope seems to be entertained for the League of Nations. The President's declaration is fully expected to include definite notice to the Congress and to the world that the League as constituted is to be abandoned by the United States.

The Democrats, now that their rivals are completely in power in Washington, promise, through their national chairman, not to harass and obstruct the majority, but to aid in every proper effort for the nation's welfare. But they also promise to expose any mistakes the Republicans may make, so that the observer may not see a great deal of difference between their conduct and that of the ordinary opposition party.

A hopeful sign is seen in the conference arranged for today between the British miners' leaders, the coal owners and the government. Mr. Lloyd George had previously laid claim to the coal miners as a full member of the allied and associated powers that won the victory over Germany; that whatever rights the United States did possess, these have in no way been jeopardized by the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty and become a member of the Treaty.

This, as a foundation of policy, is negative enough, but it does not state the entire case. If these declarations stood alone, they would go far to justify the boast made by the "bitter-enders" that the new Administration had completely capitulated to the dictates of "irreconcilability."

New Plan to Be Outlined

The negative declarations will be the official notice of a break with the structure of international cooperation built up by the Paris peacemakers. President Harding, it is strongly indicated, will make positive statements of American policy on which he hopes to found a new structure of friendly cooperation "through conference and council" without assuming any ob-

ligations that would preclude independent action as the circumstances of the case and the limitations of the Constitution may warrant.

On the positive side, it is regarded as certain that the President will make no burnt offering on the "shrine of isolation." He will not, it is stated, capitulate to the type of "irreconcilability" that would have the United States completely disassociate itself from the affairs of the Old World in their political and economic aspects.

Of one thing there is no doubt at all. The President is at one with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in that he wants the world to know that the United States stands by the Allies in the legitimate claims they make on the former enemy powers.

Whether this goes beyond "moral support" is doubtful, but it is certain that nothing in the American program contemplates the giving of aid and succor to Germany at this critical juncture.

HARDING FOREIGN POLICY AWAITED

Message to Congress to Be the First Outspoken Declaration Since His Inauguration—Fate of League Covenant Is Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The report that the Krups had

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

The United States and the whole world are awaiting the pronouncement of foreign policy which President Warren G. Harding will make in his address to the American Congress tomorrow. Not even the senators most prominently identified with the framing of this policy know to a certainty the views which the President has decided to submit as its basis.

The only clear-cut statement made by the President on foreign relations since his entrance into the White House was the statement that it is becoming more and more apparent that the United States can have nothing to do with the "Versailles Covenant." Whether else he may say or recommend, it is beyond peradventure that in his address tomorrow the President will serve notice to close to 50 countries that are members of the League of Nations that the United States is out of it finally; that under the existing régime the Covenant cannot be modified in any way that will make it acceptable to the United States.

Treaty Goes With League

When the President made this declaration with regard to the Covenant, there was considerable doubt as to whether or not the statement covered the Versailles Treaty as well as the League. The general view here, particularly among those familiar with the discussions and the conferences of the past two weeks, is that the President's announcement embodied the Treaty as well as the Covenant, and all hope that he would ask for the ratification of the Treaty with the League has been abandoned.

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KRUPP CONCESSION PART OF PROGRAM

represented by Sir John Simon and the government by Sir Gordon Hewart, has decided on the facts before him that the claim for benefits should be disallowed. The notice, he states, from an employer to an applicant dated March 22, terminating his existing engagement on March 31, contains an invitation to negotiate through the workers' representatives for continuation of work without interruption on expiry of the notice. "It is evident that this invitation was not accepted, but the fact that it was issued must be held in my judgment to render it unnecessary to consider whether the offer of employment under specific conditions was posted so as to be visible to all workmen before their engagement had expired." In Mr. Yates' opinion the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute and the applicants lost employment by reason of this stoppage of work.

The Mining Association has issued a statement in regard to J. R. Clynes' assertion in the House of Commons last night that the damage to its pits was comparatively slight. While the percentage of pits in which flooding will mean total destruction is happily low, and in a great majority of cases it will be possible in course of time and at no great loss to reopen the pits and to render them workable once more, yet, during the period of restoration, these pits will not give employment to more than a small fraction of the men formerly employed.

Damages to Pits

In North Wales the Wrexham pit, formerly employing 1000 men, is flooded and unlikely ever to be reopened. In South Wales, in the Rhondda Valley, the majority of pits are now unattended and the workings are rapidly filling. The lower workings of the Killian pit are flooded and are never likely to be reopened. Cannop pit in the Forest of Dean is already flooded. In Scotland the grave condition of affairs can hardly be exaggerated. Destruction of colliery workings is of the most serious kind. Pumpmen have been prevented by crowds of men from going to work. Direct action has also been adopted in the Lothians, and in Lanarkshire many pits are under water. In Fifeshire nearly 40,000 men will be affected, and in Lothian some 20,000, so that the coal industry in these counties is doomed for a long time to come, unless steps are at once taken.

J. H. Thomas, speaking on Friday night at a gathering of the Paddington branch of the National Union of Railways, made a moderate speech regarding the situation. He laid stress on the fact that the coal owners gave notice to every one of their employees, not even exempting pumpmen. "I believe that they are criminally responsible for giving notices to their men, and not only for giving notices to them, but saying that on and after April 1 their condition will be so and so. Those conditions mean in some cases as much as 50 per cent reduction in wages."

He pointed out that, while the miners number over 1,000,000, the transport workers and railwaymen number 500,000 each, so that unless some bridge were found, the railwaymen and transport workers would cease work on Tuesday night, but he hoped that before that time an avenue to peace would be discovered.

Probable Effect on American Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Whatever effect the British coal strike may have ultimately on the labor situation in the United States, coal operators, traders and exporters here are not concealing their belief that the strike will stimulate the coal business, both domestic and export. They say that the growing importance of the United States as the world's principal coal producer and distributor is made especially apparent by the British situation. And last week the exporters received the first orders for small lots for England.

Labor, however, believes that the strike will be over long before coal shipments can reach England, for they claim that the whole process from loading to unloading occupies about a month. The Canadian proposal that American miners refuse to mine coal for export to England during the strike has aroused no official action thus far.

If there should be any marked demand for American coal it is pointed out that the domestic trade will probably take the opportunity to tighten the price to home consumers. And this expectation is not unfounded, is indicated by the fact that the domestic trade is already urging consumers to buy coal now in anticipation of what is described as possible shortage.

CHICAGO "BUILDING COMBINE" INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of the alleged conspiracy to restrict building in Chicago was continued on Friday and Saturday by the joint legislative committee, of which Senator John Dailey of Peoria is chairman. Following a message sent by the committee to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, assuring him of the committee's cooperation in his intended country-wide building inquiry, and asking that it be centered in Chicago, the Attorney-General issued instructions through Charles F. Clyde, United States District Attorney, to "go to the bottom of the building combine." Robert A. Mirroy, Assistant District Attorney, had been detailed to cooperate with the Dailey committee in securing evidence.

POTATOES AT 18 CENTS

TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan—Potatoes are selling for 18 cents a bushel here. It is the lowest price in many years, and is due to the receipt of thousands of bushels which growers had been holding for higher prices since last fall.

BEARING OF COAL CRISIS ON POLITICS

British Premier Declared to Have Blundered, Though He Was Much Helped by the Serious Mistakes of Miners' Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Every other aspect of British politics has been eclipsed by the grave industrial situation which has grown until today it is a formidable menace to the safety of the nation. By Tuesday it will be known whether the combined strength of the railway and transport workers is to be thrown into the scale in support of the battle the miners are waging, ostensibly against reduced wages. If it is, the issue will be much greater than a fight for wages. It will have the elements of civil war.

Parliament and the public have maintained remarkable composure in face of this developing danger. Many questions are involved, but the thing that emerges and disturbs the community as a whole is what appears to be the deliberate attempt of a trade union to override Parliament and dictate to the government. On that background, it is felt, there can be no quarter, and the result of that struggle is supposed to be not open to doubt.

In the opinion of the lobby, the Labor Party will be thrown back 10 years from its promising position as a potential government, the Miners Federation will in all probability be shattered. Many other trade unions will be split, but the authority of constitutional government will be vindicated, be the fight short or long. The government has blundered and the mine owners have blundered, but theirs is nothing in comparison with the blunder of the miners' leaders in refusing to secure the safety of the pits. Many critics of Mr. Lloyd George think he was ill-advised at a critical juncture in the past week. He invited both parties to a conference on the dispute and referred to his speech in the House of Commons the night before in issuing the invitation.

Premier Criticized

In this speech he had laid down that there could be no subsidy and no resumption of government control. "With these two limitations," he said, "there is a very wide field for discussion." But, without specifically mentioning it as a third condition, he added that it was essential that the Miners Federation should give every facility and assistance to prevent the pits from being destroyed. Both parties wrote accepting the invitation. The criticism directed against Mr. Lloyd George is that he did not, at this stage, leave well alone and get the miners and owners face to face in his presence, for then the safety of the mines would naturally have been settled between them. Instead of doing so, he was apparently led by the owners' remark that they "assume" the pumpmen would return to work to prevent the mines from flooding, to raise this question with the miners.

The result has been to bring the question of safety of the mines into the forefront and to relegate to a secondary place the original matter in dispute and the workers' distrust of the government. When the miners alone went to Downing Street on Thursday morning and stated that they would not consider the safety of the mines until they had got the surrender of the owners and the government to a national wage board and national profits pool, they were demanding the concession beforehand of the two things which it was the object of the conference to discuss, and were thereby making the position of the other trade unions who might have backed them and the position of Parliamentary Labor leaders, who were trying to find an avenue of peace, extraordinarily difficult.

Mr. Lloyd George Wary

Many people are sanguine enough to believe that the big crash, which has now been postponed till Tuesday midnight, will not arrive. Mr. Lloyd George has walked very warily all through. He has sometimes seemed to have lost touch with conciliatory feeling and the House of Commons had to impel him to efforts, but he has not said a provocative word. It is evident that he has been weighing whether it would be better to coax the miners' leaders and their sympathizers in the railway and transportation executives to make peace, or whether in the long run the country would not prefer to settle the issue now once for all with the union bosses who keep industry in a constant ferment and aspire to be greater than the constituted government.

The miners' leadership has helped him powerfully in his decision to use troops and tanks and aeroplanes, if necessary, to vindicate constitutional government, and he has something as near to common consent as could ever be for the strong course he has now taken. Even Labor political leaders see that if a Labor government had been in power, and faced by similar circumstances, they would have to take equally drastic steps for the assertion of the supreme authority of the government and primarily for the safety of the mines.

MR. COLBY HOPES FOR ONE AMERICAN VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"When America speaks to the world on a question of principle, let us hope that it will not be with the sound of many and confusing voices, but with a clear and unmistakable note," said Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, before the National Democratic Club Jefferson Day dinner on Saturday.

day night. Mr. Colby said that "we will endeavor to sustain the men in the Administration who are struggling for the right against difficulties and enemies within their own party." Declaring that the Democratic Party had sought to give Jefferson's ideals application to world conditions, Mr. Colby added:

"The great idea of an organized peace and of a league of justice is today even greater and more impressive than its builders dreamed. Almost from hour to hour the wisdom of events, which is often greater than that of men, declares it to be the only solution of the world's perplexities, the only cure of its woes. One by one the shrewd evasions, the artful substitutes, the loud-puffing, and pompous alternatives crumble up under the test of actualities."

"The Democratic Party can afford to wait in patience and confidence. The day is approaching. The day is at hand when America will speak to her afflicted brethren throughout the world in the language of honor and justice; of generosity and unselfishness, of performance and fulfillment."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS OPPOSE MEASURE

Process Called an Art, the Product of Which Is Not Merchandise, Rather Than Commodity Under Donnelly Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That photo-engraving is an art or process the product of which is non-merchantable, rather than a commodity, and therefore is not under the purview of the Donnelly Act, is the contention of the New York Photo-Engravers Union No. 1, which is opposing the Meyer-Martin bill now pending the state legislature, according to E. J. Volz.

"With President Harding, the case is completely reversed. He has behind him almost unprecedented majorities in both the Senate and House, a Republican majority that greatly increased its control on the tidal wave of last November. Thus the problem of organization is one of comparative ease. With such majorities, the Republicans leaders, even if a recalcitrant element is always present in the party, will have a powerful machine at their command."

Program of Legislation

The organization of the Senate is practically completed. The only matter of importance in this respect is the decision of the leaders to increase the membership of the major committees, and this decision is awaiting endorsement of the Senate.

The House organization is expected to be completed within a day or two, and by the time the President's message is delivered tomorrow, the decks will be cleared for action.

Frequent conferences between the

President and the Republican leaders

since March 4 have resulted in a

rather definite program of legislation.

Financial and tariff legislation looms

large on the schedule. The order in

which these measures will receive at-

tention is as follows:

1. The House will immediately re-

port an emergency tariff bill to protect

agricultural staples against foreign

importations for a period of six

months or until such time as the

permanent tariff bill is enacted.

Permanent legislation, it is believed, will

probably consume six to nine months

of time. The emergency bill will in

all essentials conform to the Fordney

bill passed in the last Congress and

vetoed by President Wilson.

2. Anti-dumping legislation will be

enacted to keep out commodities of

which there is a surplus in the United

States.

3. A bill to base tariff imposes on American valuation and not on valuation at the point of origin.

4. The House Ways and Means Committee will begin hearings on the permanent tariff, which it will take several months to report.

Taxes and the Tariff

5. The Senate Finance Committee will start hearings on revenue legislation, so that tax revision and tariff revision will proceed pari passu. Tax revision is urgently demanded by the business interests of the country and many Republican leaders want to give it the right of way. Among the features of the revision is the proposed scaling down of the income tax, and the repeal of the excess profits tax.

There is no definite understanding as to what form the substitute tax will take. While there is considerable talk of a general sales tax, many experts oppose it because it will bear heaviest on the consumer.

There is being prepared a schedule

of legislation aimed at increasing the

efficiency of the government. On this

schedule is the budget bill, the early

passage of which the Administration

urged last week. There is also legisla-

tion to reorganize the departments

so as to eliminate conflict of jurisdiction

and to consolidate executive functions.

A bill for the classification

of the Civil Service employees of the

government comes under the re-

organization legislation.

The Republican leaders are practi-

cally committed to soldier relief legis-

lation. On the question of what form

the proposed compensation will take

there is a diversity of opinion and the

probability that it will be worked out

in connection with the revenue re-

vision.

Army and Navy Appropriation Bills

Two major appropriation bills, those

for the army and navy, which failed of

passage in the last session, are likely

to get the right of way after the House

disposes of the Emergency Tariff Bill

and the Senate disposes of the Colum-

bian treaty, which has the right of

way in that body. The army and navy

bills appropriate close to \$900,000,000.

The biggest fight of the short session of

the Sixty-Sixth Congress centered

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PROBLEMS TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS

President Harding and Republican Leaders Have Agreed on a Program in Which Financial and Tariff Legislation Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

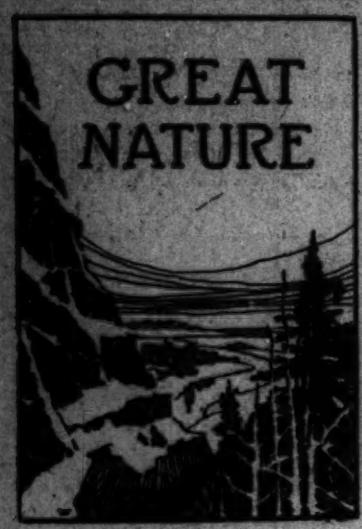
"The Sixty-Seventh Congress, called

into special session by President Hard-

ing to carry out the Republican pro-

gram of reconstruction, will convene at

noon today: Formidable as is the re-



*Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snows
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw immeasurable plains!*

Rudyard Kipling.

Some Welsh Birds

On the western coast of Wales where the heaped-up mountains break down in cliffs and scattered boulders to the sea there lies a bay little visited by ships. On fine days one can see across it plainly, and even in hazy weather when the sun sets the watcher on the eastern shore sees the mountains opposite sharply silhouetted against the sky. The surface of the bay is a sheet of gold at evening, unbroken, save for an occasional string of black dots moving across it. These are cormorants flying to their roosting place.

At the foot of the eastern cliffs are broad strips of sand, strewn with rocks. Here and there sand banks have been formed, covered in some places with dunes, where grass has obtained a foothold and seems to be striving to force back the sea. Sometimes these banks are islands, separated from the mainland except at low water, and boasting of pastures and even of farmhouses. All these sand dunes and beaches are haunted by birds. Chief among them are the lesser terns who nest by the thousand at certain points along the coast. The beach may appear deserted to the visitor approaching from the landward side, and as long as he remains with a line of dunes between him and the shore, the silence will remain unbroken. But directly his head appears above the dunes the terns rise from their nests and fly screaming over his head. The nests are very difficult to find, even when one is directly over them, as the three eggs exactly resemble the color of the sand, and are laid on it. The only sign of nest consists of a few broken shells distributed round the eggs. The young birds are also sand-colored and run almost the minute they are hatched, so that although the shore is often thickly dotted with eggs and young, few are likely to be seen. The best way to find the nests is to return to the sand dunes and lie down among them. In a short time the terns will lose fear of a motionless watcher and will drop down on their nests even a few yards away.

On some of these sand islands the wind and tide together have formed fantastic little creeks into which the sea only comes at high spring tides. At other times they have a dry shell-covered floor. The sand dunes almost surround them, like miniature mountains, except for the channel to the sea. In these creeks, just above high water level, the ringed plover will be found nesting. She does not fly screaming into the air like the lesser terns, but quietly leaves her nest when the intruder approaches, and runs silently away. The most likely way to surprise her is to come quickly round the shoulder of a sand hill near her nest. Then one must be quick to mark the spot where she is first seen moving. To follow her with the eye is fatal, for one can never retrace the way back to the nest. The eggs are four in number, slightly larger than the tern's and more pointed. They are also sand-colored, and are laid without any attempt at a nest, in a depression in the sand. The ringed plover is herself sandy gray in color on the back. The breast is white and has a broad black bar or "ring" across it. There is another black streak across the eyes and cheeks. The note is not a scream like the tern's but is a shrill pipe, like so many of the sea birds. But after a short time one will soon learn to distinguish the note from those of the other birds.

In the same creeks as the ringed plover, or near the terns on the seaward side of the dunes, the oyster catcher nests. This is a larger bird than the two former. It is black on the upper parts and white on the breast. The long bill is a bright orange-yellow. The eggs are two or three in number, and are larger than the ringed plover's with coarser blotches. The size of the eggs makes them easier to find, but the bird is extremely wary as a rule, and the searcher will get no help from her.

The more grassy parts of the dunes, more especially near fresh water lakes, or marshes, the visitor may be lucky enough to find a sandpiper nesting. The bird will get up with a shrill scream from a tuft of grass at one's feet, and on parting the grass bents one will see four handsomely marked eggs laid in the hollow of the tuft. The sandpiper's scream of alarm is unmistakable, and as she flies away the white rim to her tail feathers is very noticeable. In this neighborhood, not far from reeds and fresh water, the reed hunting builds a rather clumsy nest in a low bush. The reed bunting has not

the art of the reed warbler to weave a nest between the reeds, and compared with the graceful singer is a rather heavy sparrow-like bird. The reed warblers and sedge warblers will be found on most sheets of fresh water, but are less fond of the direct neighborhood of the sea.

The cormorants and shags which were seen flying across the bay do not favor these dunes and beaches. They sit on the rocks farther off shore, holding out their wings to dry and looking like great black butterflies; but their nests are farther away on a craggy rock which stands astride the valley about a couple of miles inland. The river cuts the mountains in two at this point, and swirling round the base of the cormorant rock flows down through water meadows and under the long, low, wooden bridge to the sea.

One may reach the cormorant rock either by narrow, rutty lanes under the cliffs at the side of the valley, where gorse and broom bushes splash the hillsides with gold, and the tangled hedgerows harbor linnets, yellow-hammers and chaffinches, or one may take a boat from a farmhouse near the bridge and row upstream between the meadows, where black Welsh cattle are grazing. The cormorants build high up on the almost precipitous face of the rock, and whether one climbs the slope of fallen scree below or the turf ascent at the back of the precipice it is equally difficult to get near their nests. The eggs are two in number and are laid in a large nest roughly built in a cranny in the rock face.

Perhaps the most characteristic of all the birds of Wales is the little brown dipper or water ouzel. Its white breast makes it easily recognizable, and often as the train bears one back to the Welsh mountains from the eastern plains the first sign that one has crossed the magic border is the white flash of a dipper bowing to his reflection from a stone in the bed of a stream. The dipper must be looked for, not on a slow-moving river such as the one which flows past the cormorant rock, but on one of the little streams which clatter down the cliffs where they fall steeply to the sea. Indeed, every rocky and rapidly moving stream or river in these parts has its dippers. The birds are never found far from moving water, and the nest is built preferably behind a fall, so that the birds have to dive through the water every time they enter or leave it. The nest is a large domed structure, built of moss with an opening at the side. Another favorite place for the nest is under a bridge.

Gray wagtails are companions of the dippers on these mountain burns, and on rounding a bend in the valley one will often hear their cheerful cry and see a flash of black, yellow and gray as the bird darts by. The nest is built into a crevice in the rocks, and is delicately made of moss and gray lichen to harmonize with its surroundings, so that it is very difficult to find, unless the bird is seen at the spot.

Higher up the cascades are fewer, the slope becomes more gentle, and one reaches a region of grassy moorland, where sheep, cattle and ponies are pastured. Here are few birds but larks, pipits, corn buntings, green plovers, and the curlew, whose melancholy cry sounds eerie in this deserted region. Crag and summit tower overhead to the east, while on the opposite hand the downland runs as level as a table top toward the sea, heels over suddenly, and begins to fall in an ever steepening curve till it ends in a sheer cliff, at the base of which the tide is knocking. From this slope one can look down on the sand dunes and beaches, where the shore birds are nesting, and across the bay to the western promontory, and the rocky island at its foot, where the lantern in the light house is already lit.

CONSTANCE WILLIAMS.

The Great Maria's Slate

"I doubt whether the best way of encouraging the industrious is to give premiums to the idle." This was the opinion of Mr. M'Leod, the agent of Lord Glenthorn, in one of Maria Edgeworth's books, and the conversation between the noble Lord and his Scotch agent makes excellent reading at the present time.

With a touch of genius Maria put into an amusing dialogue points in economics that are now being bandied about in various articles, quarterly reviews and the influential press. Still unsolved the problem presents itself to others, who like "Lord Glenthorn" get sadly puzzled.

"Idle or not," said his lordship, "these poor wretches are so miserable that I cannot refuse to give them something; and surely when one can do it so easily it is right to relieve misery."

"Undoubtedly, my lord, but the difficulty is to relieve present misery without creating more in future. Plight for one class of beings sometimes makes us cruel to others."

"At one time I had a mind to raise the wages of Labor," said Lord Glenthorn, "but Mr. M'Leod said it might be doubted whether the people would not work less when they could with less work have money enough to support them. I was puzzled, and then I had a mind to lower the wages of Labor to force them to work or starve still provoking Mr. M'Leod said, 'It might be doubted whether it would not be better to leave them alone.'"

Two pictures of Maria Edgeworth come to memory. When only a girl herself she was left in charge of a household of younger brothers and sisters in Ireland when her father and stepmother were in England for a short time. In spite of all her domestic responsibilities, when evening came she was ready to gather all the children round her and tell them one of her wonderful stories that she had made up during the day and jotted down on a slate for the evening's entertainment.

The other picture is given by Edward Fitzgerald, who was a college friend of her young stepbrother Frank. Writing from Edgeworths-

town, Maria's home near Longford in Ireland, he says, "I came to this house a week ago to visit a male friend (Frank Edgeworth), who duly started for England the day before I got here. I therefore found myself domiciled in a house filled with ladies of various ages, Edgeworth's wife, his mother and his sister, the great Maria.

All these people, very pleasant and kind, the house pleasant, the grounds ditto, a good library, so here I am quite at home."

Then follows a description which one likes to linger over. "I am now writing in the library here, and the great authoress is as busy as a bee making a catalogue of her books beside me, chattering away. We are great friends. She is as lively, active and cheerful as if she were but 20, really a very entertaining person. We talk about Walter Scott whom she adores, and are merry all the day long."

THE SOLITARY HAY BARN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a common custom of New England grandfathers to build, for sheltering the superabundance of their good hay crop, a modest-sized barn away off in the heart of the hay fields. They paid a bit more at

the expense of the Christian Science Monitor

There was being played at the Little

Theater, Adelphi, London, a strange

and attractive presentation of the

early history of Mr. Punch, whose

tragi-comedy has been constantly per-

formed for at least 300 years, and, for

as we know, a thousand. Mr. Rus-

sell Thorndike, who plays Punch with

admirable skill, Miss Sybil Thordike,

who plays Judy with an extraordinary

feeling for the right grotesque, and

their company, present what is none

the less fascinating a story, because it

is purely hypothetical. Mr. Punch

or Punchinello, went to England from

Italy; and at the Little Theater one

may behold in a fantastic and fitting

Italian setting, a version of what may

be the original legend.

Here Mr. Punch, an important citizen, is presented by the Mayor with the Big Stick as a tribute to Mr. Punch's civic virtues, whereupon Mr. Punch is seized with an inordinate ambition for greatness. Now that he wields the Big Stick, Mr. Punch will achieve with that weapon supreme power. He is warned by the Blind Man, a boding figure of whom alone Mr. Punch stands in awe, that no good can come of the business; but Mr. Punch will not take advice. He makes way with them all—the Baby, the Doctor, the Mayor, the Beadle, the Hangman, Judy and the Serving-Maid—all, except the Blind Man—and hangs them over a rail in his garden, like washing. This formidable Mr. Punch, clad in red-striped tunic and breeches, with his huge nose, fierce eyes and high voice, becomes like the avenger in a dream.

At the summit of his achievement

when he strides the dim stage in

the moonlight, hugging his Big Stick,

comes his the Blind Man, with his

Dog, to deride Mr. Punch and to pro-

ounce his doom. What is it? It

is that Mr. Punch is so far from

having attained a tremendous reputation

as a figure of ridicule. Throughout the

generations all the children in the

street shall point fingers and break

into laughter at the man who thought

he could achieve power by wicked

violence.

You may say that here is a moral;

and indeed it is an excellent moral.

The play of Mr. Punch at the Little

Theater is in fact a morality play;

and as the showman said at the be-

ginning—though his wife would not

agree with him—there is a meaning in

the puppet show given on the beach

which people do not understand.

Well, they should understand it now.

As for the relation of the play to

the real origin of Mr. Punch, it is of

no great importance for the simple

reason that no one knows exactly in

what the origin consisted. Some

among the learned hold that the play

which now stands in the town library?

Who can paddle to Ball's Bluff or up

to Fair Haven Bay without feeling

at every bend of the Muskettaquin the

spirit of the poet-naturalist who spent

so much of his happiest days there?

The Old Manse, again, seems confused with the shadow-loving personality of the great romancer who spent two or

three of his happiest years there. At

Orchard House we have in brick and

timber the character of the authoress

of "Little Women" and something

too, of that of the Quixotic philosopher

who was her father.

Is this the secret of Concord's spell?

that great and good people who have

charmed our childhood and inspired

our youth spent part or all of their

days here? Scarcely. For such explana-

tions would leave still to be explained

what it was which drew and held them

there. Thoreau was the only one of

the group who was born in the town,

and he never left it, but sent down

year by year a deeper root, making the

universe circle round his door. Al-

though these persons have undoubt-

edly increased the charm of Concord

for the outside world, they have not

made it. To some appreciable extent

they were made by it. Thoreau, clearly,

was a very peculiar human

plant which could have sprung up and

grown only in the exact latitude and

longitude of Concord Town. The

steady ripening of Emerson's wisdom

was made possible, one cannot say to

what degree, by the peaceful meadows

upon which his study windows looked

and by the cathedral woods in which

he made his daily walk. Hawthorne,

although he owes at least as much to

the influence of Salem, fed his love of

the past by residing for a few years in

ALLIES CONFER ON TREATY OF SÈVRES

Efforts to Safeguard Treaty's Provisions and Maintain Unity of Allied Front Involve Some Further Negotiation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The proposed international commission of inquiry was born of compromise. Between them, the Greeks and Turks had knocked the bottom out of the French and Italian arguments, written W. Crawford Price, and Mr. Briand and Count Sforza took up the Turkish refutation of the population statistics as the sole remaining hope of revision. Mr. Lloyd George, too, would seem to have seized upon it as a promising theme. His business being to safeguard the fundamental provisions of the treaty and simultaneously maintain the unity of the allied front, time for further cogitation and negotiation was indispensable.

Furthermore, if the Turks could be persuaded to accept the remaining provisions of the treaty in return for plebeian concessions in Thrace and Asia Minor, the immediate gain would be worth the future risk. And, in any case, the demand for the release of the Straits from international control would be thus outwitted, and it could be taken for granted that the French themselves would be the last to loose their hold on the Ottoman finances. To all concerned the idea offered the glittering prospect of another European compromise.

Figures Already Examined

The complete proposal was submitted to the Greek and Turkish delegations on February 25. Briefly put, they were asked whether, if an international commission was sent out to examine the figures of the populations both before and since the war, they would accept its findings, and agree loyalty to execute the remaining clauses of the treaty. Naturally enough, neither side was able to give a reply out of hand. It was a matter for Athens and Ankara, respectively.

But on general grounds the scheme could not easily be justified. Prior to the signature of the treaty, the ethnological statistics of Thrace and Asia Minor were the subject of prolonged investigation both in Paris and London, and they could not have been changed either by the defeat of Mr. Venizelos or the return of Constantine. In any case, two months—the time allotted for the reinvestigation—was too short a delay in which to overhaul them, the more particularly as the work would necessarily be carried on in an atmosphere charged with intrigue and corruption.

Opportunities for Intrigue

The very suggestion was partial, and filled with danger. France would not have tolerated an inquiry in Alsace-Lorraine, nor would the Italians have permitted a plebiscite in the Slovene lands acquired by them. And if statistics were to be revised because the loser showed fight, would not that encourage others to resort to extreme measures to destroy their particular instruments? Where, indeed, would the system of revising treaties end, once a precedent was set? The "Deutsche Tagesszeitung" immediately held up Mustapha Kemal as a glorious example to Germany, because, as it pointed out, his resistance was going to secure a revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. Possibly under the same inspiration Dr. Simons hinted at a further series of commissions to settle the various questions outstanding between Berlin and the Allies.

Finally, given a commission of inquiry, did that promise a settlement? By no means. These international commissions are well known in the Orient. They present abundant opportunity for faking and intrigue, and the honest British commissioner is generally dabbled by his more subtle companions. Again, the commissioners might not agree among themselves, and if they agreed, their agreement might not happen to suit the policy of all the Allies—in which case the big men might choose to disagree. And disagreement entailed the prospect of chaos again, three, four or six months later, with more conferences, renewed necessity for forcing the application of the treaty, with the Turks better equipped and organized and the Greek Army's morale ruined by inactivity.

A Turkish Loophole

Great Britain was offering a long price for allied unity and the result of the offer was awaited with some misgivings. On March 4 the Greek and Turkish delegations appeared before the conference with the reptiles of their respective governments—that brought by the Turks came from Ankara, as Constantinople had by this time practically ceased to count in the discussions. Both, in their own manner of speaking, declined the Allies' proposition.

The Greeks refused the commission of inquiry but unconditionally accepted the rest of the treaty; the Turks, having everything to gain and nothing to lose thereby, accepted the commission, but they would only take the other provisions of the treaty "provided they be adapted to conditions indispensable to the existence of a free and independent Turkey." Concealed behind that innocent loophole lay hidden all the arrogant demands which had been formulated by Bekir Sami Bey at the earlier meeting. It meant Turkish control of the Straits—to which Great Britain and half a dozen other states were funds-

mentally opposed—and financial independence, which was the last thing in the world the French would entertain.

Turks Still Bellicose

These adverse circumstances proved much too strong for the commission and over the week-end it disappeared. Indeed, already on the following day the air was full of talk of financial concessions which would swell the Turkish treasury and simultaneously please France by improving the security of the Ottoman debt, and by March 7 this had taken the form of a proposal to increase the customs duties and subject foreigners resident in Turkey to Ottoman taxation. The Greeks, on their part, were invited to summon other members of their government (Mr. Gouraud in particular) to London, and to present a scheme of financial and territorial concessions to Turkish sovereignty.

At this stage, therefore, the situation took on more concrete shape. Great Britain was holding fast to the régime allotted for the Straits, French pretensions had been boiled down to their marrow—financial and economic control and a cessation of fighting in Cilicia—and the Italians were hunting for any crumbs that might perchance fall from the table of their richer allies. The Turks maintained a bellicose attitude which, however, was not taken very seriously, the opinion of the conference being that, given the proposed fiscal and economic inducements, the nominal sovereignty of the Turks over Armenia, Cilicia and Kurdistan, together with some concessions from the Greeks, they would ultimately accept the inevitable. This phase in the negotiations closed with the Hellenes seeking a present for Mustapha Kemal which would entail no vital sacrifice of treasure or prestige on their part.

EARL HAIG APPEALS TO FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—At a recent reception by former service men in the City Hall—Cape Town, Earl Haig said: "Why have I come to South Africa? Because you asked me here. Thus, I have come not as your Commander-in-Chief, but as a comrade, to give you my opinions and to help you as best I can. I have brought a message from our comrades in the old country. They have had a good many difficulties, but have managed to worry through, and are now united in what we call a British Legion, and their message is that they hope all former service men in the overseas dominions will also become united in one great legion. The basis of our unity is comradeship. We are out to help our pals, and we did not join for any political purposes."

"It is my earnest appeal to you all to keep united and carry out the same principles of friendship which stood us in good stead during the great war and, indeed, has always stood the soldier in good stead. I think if we attain that end we shall have done good business, although I have no doubt we shall not win through without some people trying to divide us, so let us be on our guard. I feel that the future of the empire for many years lies in the hands of you fellows and people like you, who are all for the empire."

"Difficulties arise, and have arisen over the place, but you must show a little patience, as you showed it during the war, and the future will then be a bright one for us. We want to hand on your spirit not only to the next generation, but the one after it. It is so vitally important; at the present time, that we all see eye to eye and look upon our problems in a broad spirit. We all have our rough times and little worries, but there must be give and take, and I feel sure that those at this Empire conference will take away from South Africa, as I shall, the fondest recollections from this country and your welcome here."

WORK OF THE POLICE IN IRELAND IS PRAISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant visited Belfast recently, when he opened a government instructional factory. In a speech made by him following luncheon at the Harbor Office, his excellency referred to the magnificent work done by the police and soldiers during the last three years in Ireland. He said that anyone accustomed to organize and train men knew perfectly well that in newly raised bodies acts of discipline would occur, but speaking of them as a whole, they had shown discipline, courage and forbearance which had never been surpassed.

Lord French expressed a hope that the black clouds of outrage and rebellion would shortly roll away and that the splendid example of Ulster in accepting the Home Rule Act would be followed by the South. He saw no advantage in a republic for Ireland, and it would only increase the danger from foreign invasion a hundred-fold, as well as lead to internal dissensions. "We all know," he said, "that injustice had been done to Ireland in the past, but what about the efforts that had been made to redeem that past for 40 years?"

RADIO STATION FOR GREENLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The general manager of the Danish state telegraphs has informed the "Politiken" that his department had reported to the government a proposal for the establishment of a radio station in Greenland, which, during the winter months, is cut off from the outer world. He estimates that the cost of a station able to communicate directly with Copenhagen would be 5,000,000 kroner, while a station corresponding to existing stations in Canada and Iceland would cost about 1,000,000 kroner.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY

Writer Shows Why Italy Has No Desire to Join in "Watch on the Rhine" Kept by the British, French and Belgians

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—On the day when the London Conference opened, a Roman newspaper wittily announced the event with the headline: "Today the Ninth Peace Conference Meets to Fix the Date of the Tenth." From the Italian standpoint, which is not the same as that of Great Britain and France, the London Conference was not satisfactory. Italy, as the authoritative "Corriere della Sera" of Milan was informed by its London correspondent, was accused in London of tenderness for Germany—an accusation for which recent articles in certain sections of the Italian press had furnished considerable basis.

On the other hand, Italian considera-

tion took on more concrete shape. Great Britain was holding fast to the régime allotted for the Straits, French pretensions had been boiled down to their marrow—financial and economic control and a cessation of fighting in Cilicia—and the Italians were hunting for any crumbs that might perchance fall from the table of their richer allies. The Turks maintained a bellicose attitude which, however, was not taken very seriously, the opinion of the conference being that, given the proposed fiscal and economic inducements, the nominal sovereignty of the Turks over Armenia, Cilicia and Kurdistan, together with some concessions from the Greeks, they would ultimately accept the inevitable. This phase in the negotiations closed with the Hellenes seeking a present for Mustapha Kemal which would entail no vital sacrifice of treasure or prestige on their part.

Italy and Montenegro

There is another and smaller question which Italy does not see eye to eye with her allies. Both Great Britain and France some time ago withdrew their diplomatic representatives from the exiled Montenegrin court, and ceased to pay their subventions to it. But Italy, although not paying any subvention, has not withdrawn her recognition of the Petrovich dynasty, so closely related through Queen Elena with her own. Italian politicians have latterly shown considerable interest in Montenegro, not perhaps so much for idealistic or dynastic reasons as from political considerations. But the treaty of Rapallo, which the Italian Government is loyally executing—in April and on May 1 takes place the evacuation of the three groups of territories occupied in Dalmatia by Italian troops—made no mention of Montenegro, and the two recently published British official reports on the Montenegrin elections represent them as the genuine expression of opinion, unrestrained by Serbian influence. Consequently, the Italian Government is not likely to champion this forlorn hope, which the Allies have abandoned.

Montenegro may obtain some federal form of union with Jugoslavia, which seems specially indicated for countries on such different planes of civilization and with such different traditions; but so small and poor a state could scarcely exist alone, especially as autocracy is now impossible there. For, as Bismarck said, for autocracy it is necessary to have an autocrat, and neither Prince Danilo nor Prince Peter are of the stuff which autocrats are made. Besides the former has a German wife, and the Allies have had unpleasant experience of German consorts in the Balkans. The American emigrants, who have returned to Montenegro, form, too, a body of opinion opposed to autocracy. Thus, Italian interest in Montenegro will probably be Platonic.

A Sorry End

It is a sorry end of a gallant little state, which defied the Turks for five centuries; but from the moment when the Balkan War of 1912 abolished the Sandjak of Novibazar, which kept Serbia and Montenegro asunder, the union of the two Serb states under some form or other was inevitable, and could not be long delayed by dynastic interests. Tsarist Russia, from which the dynasty derived so much aid in the past, having disappeared, the barren mountains suffice not to maintain the population, while capital was needed to develop the more fertile districts of the "new" Montenegro, which the treaties of Berlin and Bucharest had added to the original principalities.

The princes will doubtless lead a pleasant existence on the Riviera, like many another Balkan potentate in retirement. Italian capitalists will probably continue to find a field for their investments in Montenegrin enterprises, such as the tobacco manufacture, the Antivari harbor, and the Vir Bazaar Railway, especially as Italian is the only western language generally spoken in Montenegro, except the English picked up by the emigrants in America. Already there are signs that considerable numbers of Montenegrins in Italy are returning home, and, like all Highlanders, they have an intense affection for their native mountains.

Italian Gain

Italy has, nevertheless, gained by the conclusion of a commercial agreement with Turkey for the exploitation of a rich zone of Asia Minor and for Turkish adhesion to the Italian rights in the coal district of Heraclea. Thus, Count Sforza did not return to Rome empty handed. His position in London as mediator between the victors and the vanquished was difficult, and his difficulties were increased by the at-

tempts to undermine him at home while he was fighting his country's battles abroad. Meanwhile, the last Turkish island in the Aegean, Castellorizo, has passed into Italian possession by the treaty of Sèvres. This small island with an almost exclusively Greek population was the first of the so-called "Dodecanese" to be conquered by the Knights of Rhodes, when they installed themselves in that famous spot rather more than six centuries ago. Often devastated by Turkish pirates, Castel Rosso ("the Red Castle"), as the Italians called it, was granted by Pope Nicholas to King Alfonso of Naples and Aragon in 1450, and fortified by him. With the exception of a brief Turkish occupation about 1480, "the Red Castle" remained in the hands of his successors till the Turks, in 1522, finally put an end to the rule of the Knights and other Latins in that group of islands.

Henceforth till the late war it remained Turkish, although during the first Balkan war of 1912 it proclaimed union with Greece. During the European war it was occupied as a strategic base by the French, for it is close to the coast of Asia Minor, and has now been handed over by them to Italy. It will be administered with Rhodes, with which its fortunes were so long united in the Middle Ages. Thus, Turkey disappears finally from the "white sea," which once she dominated in the days when she was a naval power. All the "isles" of Greece are now Greek, except the few that are still Italian.

Italy and Montenegro

There is another and smaller question which Italy does not see eye to eye with her allies. Both Great Britain and France some time ago withdrew their diplomatic representatives from the exiled Montenegrin court, and ceased to pay their subventions to it. But Italy, although not paying any subvention, has not withdrawn her recognition of the Petrovich dynasty, so closely related through Queen Elena with her own. Italian politicians have latterly shown considerable interest in Montenegro, not perhaps so much for idealistic or dynastic reasons as from political considerations. But the treaty of Rapallo, which the Italian Government is loyally executing—in April and on May 1 takes place the evacuation of the three groups of territories occupied in Dalmatia by Italian troops—made no mention of Montenegro, and the two recently published British official reports on the Montenegrin elections represent them as the genuine expression of opinion, unrestrained by Serbian influence. Consequently, the Italian Government is not likely to champion this forlorn hope, which the Allies have abandoned.

A Benevolent Bureaucracy

To anyone but a visionary it is at once obvious that the change from the present form of government, which is frankly that of a benevolent bureaucracy, to representative government by the Egyptians themselves must be a gradual one. The extraordinary influence of a comparatively small party of Extremists in whipping the country into the violent revolt of the spring of 1919, in terrorizing fair-minded men from expressing their honest convictions, in inciting strikes and anarchy in industry and schools—such influence shows how perilous an experiment it would be to remove all control at once. The experience of the last few years should be a useful lesson not only to the British Government but to the mass of Egyptians who hope for fair government. The report is quite correct in assuming that the outcry against large reductions in the number of Anglo-Egyptian officials will come from the Egyptians themselves rather than from those officials. In fact, the difficulty will probably be to induce the Englishman to retain his post if he is given the option of resigning with fair compensation, especially if he sees before him the prospect of an intensification of the difficulties of maintaining an honest and efficient administration and at the same time a weakening of his authority.

Italy and the Turkish Question

Similarly with regard to the Turkish question. Since the peace of Lausanne ended the Libyan war in 1912, Italy has been a special protectress of Turkey, owing to her suspicion of a greater Greece. It was she who specially urged the revision of the treaty of Sèvres, which had assigned Smyrna to the Greeks under the mere fiction of Turkish suzerainty, represented, as in old days in Crete, by a flag hoisted on a bastion—a mere scrap of bunting and nothing more. A Greek Smyrna was particularly objectionable to Italian nationalism, because it was contended that at the mysterious conference of St. Jean de Maurienne on the Mont Cenis railway Mr. Lloyd George had promised the great Asiatic

fact.

A Sorry End

It is a sorry end of a gallant little state, which defied the Turks for five centuries; but from the moment when the Balkan War of 1912 abolished the Sandjak of Novibazar, which kept Serbia and Montenegro asunder, the union of the two Serb states under some form or other was inevitable, and could not be long delayed by dynastic interests. Tsarist Russia, from which the dynasty derived so much aid in the past, having disappeared, the barren mountains suffice not to maintain the population, while capital was needed to develop the more fertile districts of the "new" Montenegro, which the treaties of Berlin and Bucharest had added to the original principalities.

The princes will doubtless lead a

pleasant existence on the Riviera, like many another Balkan potentate in retirement. Italian capitalists will probably continue to find a field for their investments in Montenegrin enterprises, such as the tobacco manufacture, the Antivari harbor, and the Vir Bazaar Railway, especially as Italian is the only western language generally spoken in Montenegro, except the English picked up by the emigrants in America. Already there are signs that considerable numbers of Montenegrins in Italy are returning home, and, like all Highlanders, they have an intense affection for their native mountains.

Christian Control

In the writer's long experience among the Muhammadan fellahs he has found that they may be roused mainly in two ways: by interference while the residence of Emir Feisal.

Christian Control

BEIRUT, Syria—Hacky Bey El-

Azern, Governor-General of Damascus, is to reside in the palace of Nazen Pasha. This historic palace was for a

long time the residence of Emir Feisal.

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A WAY OF MEETING BRITISH WAR DEBT

Labor Report Recommends Reducing National Debt and State Expenditure and Readjusting the Country's Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—To the pressing problem, how to meet the cost of the war, equalize taxation, and lessen the cost of living, organized Labor makes valuable contribution in the form of the Trades Unions Congress' parliamentary committee's report on taxation and the cost of living. With good temper and in a statesmanlike way definite proposals are made for a redistribution of the national financial burdens, so as to ease the lot of those sections of the community which can least afford to have added to the difficulties of the high cost of living a weight of taxation beyond their real ability to pay.

It is contended that the adoption of these proposals would reduce the load of indirect taxation, increase direct taxation upon the higher ranges of income, while remitting a portion of that which falls upon those who possess smaller incomes, and sweep away either the whole or a substantial part of the national debt. The result, it is believed, would be to encourage enterprise, and by diminishing luxury direct Labor and Capital into socially productive industries.

Easing the Burden

The national revenue from direct taxes, indirect taxes and other sources rose from £158,243,000 in 1913 to 1914 to £1,418,300,000 (estimated) in 1920 to 1921. During the war years (1914 to 1918) the national expenditure was met by raising by loans between two-thirds and three-quarters of the money required. In what the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls a "normal" year, three-quarters of the national revenue is to be devoted to the payment of obligations incurred as a result of past wars, and for the maintenance of the fighting forces in preparation for possible future wars! The report advocates three ways of easing the burden: (1) reducing the national debt, (2) economizing in state expenditure, (3) readjusting taxation in accordance with real ability to pay.

Faced with the alternatives of a slow reduction of debt, coupled with the continuance for a long term of years of heavy taxation to meet the sinking fund and interest on the loan outstanding, and a bold attempt to extinguish speedily a substantial proportion of the total debt, the nation should, the report urges, adopt the latter policy. It is pointed out that,

...that the maintenance of the war debt will involve the people of Great Britain in an increasing and not a diminishing burden, and the productive population will need to work correspondingly harder for the purpose of providing the interest-receivers with currency far superior to that which they originally lent to the state.

Drastic Debt Reduction

Convinced that an immediate policy of drastic debt reduction is called for in the national interest, and dismissing as impracticable or inequitable alike the methods of a forced loan and a levy on war wealth, the authors of the report strongly urge the imposition of a graduated levy on all forms of accumulated wealth, as also do Hugh Dalton, A. E. Smith, J. A. Hobson, F. W. Pothick-Lawrence, Prof. A. C. Pigou, and Mr. Sidney Webb, who gave evidence before the committee. The proposed levy would be on the accumulated possessions of individuals, earned or unearned, such as land, houses, factories, machinery, foreign securities and so forth. It is suggested that persons whose aggregate possessions from all sources are valued at less than £5000 (this is a higher minimum than other advocates of a capital levy propose) should be exempted from payment of the levy, and it is calculated that a scale varying from 1 per cent on total possessions above the exemption level up to 50 per cent on the largest fortunes could be made to yield £4,000,000,000.

In addition, the authors of the report make certain suggestions for the revision of the British system of taxation with a view to redistributing the burden more nearly in accordance with ability to pay. They strongly advocate the abolition of all taxes on foodstuffs, that the taxes on tobacco—which, whilst it is not a necessary of life, has passed from the stage of being a mere luxury—should be reduced by half, and that the entertainment tax should no longer be levied. Incidentally, the view is expressed that the community would benefit enormously by a smaller expenditure on alcoholic liquors. The report disapproves of the excess profits duty (which was removed soon after the report was published), and opposes the proposal to levy a special tax on business firms, holding that the income tax and surtax should form the basis of the national system of direct taxation.

Income Tax

As regards the income tax, Mr. Thomas, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Smillie and their colleagues in this investigation are of opinion that allowances for dependents should be more generous, and that the exemption level should be raised. They make suggestions for bringing within the scope of the tax sources of income at present untapped, heartily supporting, for example, the recommendation of the royal commission on income tax that "any profit made on a transaction recognizable as a business transaction—that is, a transaction in which the subject matter was acquired with a view to profit-making," should be included.

The duties leviable on the transfer of inherited wealth are regarded as an important means of state revenue, the view being expressed that the government should increase the duty at each successive transeptence "to the point of ultimate extinction."

The main conclusions of the report are that, while there ought to be more generous expenditure on such services as education and public health, which lie at the foundation of national well-being, waste of all kinds should be sternly eliminated; that the reduction of the national debt and of expenditure on armed forces are the chief means of retrenchment; and that the urgent need of all countries is an international agreement for universal disarmament.

COMING ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Premier Declares That to Return Labor to Power Would Be a Calamity, and Warns Against the Forces of Disruption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Political interest in Australia is now beginning to concentrate on the forthcoming elections in this State. They will be fraught with big issues—economic, financial and administrative.

The Liberal government is faced by critical possibilities. Unless there be an amalgamation of the anti-Labor forces, which, at present, are divided into several contesting sections, the strong probability is that the Labor Party may slip through the gap into office on a minority vote.

Many years have passed since the workers' party occupied the ministerial benches and it may be questioned whether it had a clear majority in the country.

In the last Parliament the Liberal Ministry, with the support of the Nationalists, was able to remain in office. Formerly there was a coalition government, formed of Liberals and those Nationalists who were once Labor members, but broke away from the Trades Hall on the conscription issue. The Labor Party opposed compulsory service, so the section which championed it seceded and established themselves as a separate party—the Nationalists. Later they became attached to the Liberals and were given two portfolios in the ministry during that period.

Collapse of Coalition

Soon after hostilities ceased, however, the coalition collapsed, but, rather than assist the Labor Party into power the Nationalists voted with the Liberals. Since then, owing to political differences, and a difficulty in formulating a common policy, the Nationalists have undertaken an alliance with the Country Party and are now opposing their old Labor colleagues, too. The complicated hostility of the parties appears to offer an excellent opportunity to the Labor Party of gaining office. Late efforts are being made by the anti-Labor parties to effect a comprehensive political agreement to stave off disaster.

The elections take place today and the Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, in a speech which has caused much comment and consternation in political circles, has issued what he regards as a proper and timely warning to the people of the danger which he considers confronts them. He said there were troubles affecting the British Empire in Egypt, India and Ireland. Those, and the actions of the revolutionaries in England itself, and in the dominions, showed the existence of a world-wide conspiracy against the Empire. Anarchists, Bolsheviks and others thought they saw in the disorder and unrest a favorable opportunity for the overthrow of our social system, and were directing their forces against the British Empire because they recognized it as their strongest foe, and knew it to be the greatest bulwark of ordered liberty the world had ever known. The burdens the mother country had to shoulder at present were enormous, but she would find the forces of cohesion within herself were greater than the forces that tended to disruption.

Appeal by Governor

Even His Excellency the Governor (Colonel Sir Archibald Willoughby), who is not allowed to meddle in politics, has made a stirring appeal for the settlement of the great unrest in Australia. He said there was a misunderstanding between the two classes. No one except those who were blind to the events which were taking place could possibly fail to see what their responsibilities were in Australia today, and how serious the immediate outlook was unless men of all creeds and classes were prepared to do what they could.

"When men went to the war they did not ask, 'Are we going to get this?' or 'Are we going to get that?' They did not say, 'These are our rights.' All they said was, 'This is our duty,' and went. I am almost angered and ashamed sometimes when I pick up the morning paper and see so much hindrance and hampering going on simply to gratify selfishness. I wish the working classes could come together of their own free will and find a solution to the problems. There is a solution and they could find it if they went the right way about it."

FOUR ARMY UNITS DECORATED

CAMP DIX, New Jersey—Four units of the First Division of the Regular Army were decorated here on Saturday for valorous service in the world war. The First Division has the distinction of having been the first to arrive in France, first to engage the Germans and the last to leave France. The French Fourragère was awarded to the Sixth and Seventh Field Artillery, the First Engineers Regiment, the First Signal Company and the First Machine Gun Company, recently mustered out of service.

PLAN TO REGULATE BRITISH MINERS' PAY

Agreement Was to Require Wages to Conform to Industry's Capacity to Pay—Subsidy Policy Was Excluded

By The Christian Science Monitor
labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—It would appear that there was more than an element of truth in the oft-repeated assertions in the Labor press that a general assault had been planned to reduce the standard of living of all wage earners. The general assumption was that the attack had been prepared under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries, an organization representing an enormous capital and extensive and varied phases of industrial activity.

It is extremely doubtful that this organization has been responsible for the "marching orders" now in process of operation, affecting miners, engineers, seamen, builders, to mention a few of the trades at present concerned in attempts to resist the demands made upon them by employers.

The probabilities are that the Federation of British Industries discussed the economic position of the nation's industries, with due care and reference to the situation as a whole, intimating to its several constituent bodies the true relationship in which it stood in international trade, leaving to take what steps they considered justifiable when the state of trade warranted action.

Innocent-Looking Scheme

Greatest interest centered round the negotiations between the miners and coal owners, not so much because the Miners Federation of Great Britain—ably led by Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges—is one of the most powerful trade unions in the world and a force not to be underestimated, but because every one burns coal and in these times was deeply concerned as to whether the result of the negotiations will follow past experience and send up the price.

It was an innocent-looking scheme submitted by the Mining Association of Great Britain and made public recently, and the community generally will share with Evan Williams, the chairman of the association, the pride and appreciation expressed by him in stating that very important questions of policy had been mutually agreed upon between his association and the miners' representatives. These are sufficiently important to warrant quoting in full, especially as one of the proposals at least introduces a new scheme in the regulation of wages. They are:

(1) Wages must conform to the capacity of the industry to pay them. This, of course, excludes a policy of subsidies. (2) The receipt of a standard wage should justify a corresponding minimum profit to the colliery undertaking. (3) Any surplus remaining after these, and, of course, the usual working costs, should be divided between the men and the owners in agreed proportions, the workpeople's share to be an addition to their standard wages. (4) Joint audits of the owners' books by accountants representing each side shall be made to ascertain all the data necessary for the periodical determination of wages.

Although there seemed agreement on the foregoing plan, anyone who has followed the miners' campaign for nationalization and joint control of industry, and has gone into the coal fields among the miners, will readily perceive that there is sufficient combustible material in the details when they come to be hammered out to cause a fair-sized upheaval.

Against Subsidies

Take the very first clause, to which every business man or responsible union official would contribute. Rightly, both miners and employers agree that no industry should be subsidized. But what Frank Hodges and Evan Williams regard as an industry are two different matters: the former is emphatic that whatever coal the mines of Great Britain are capable of yielding should be treated as one unit in all negotiations affecting wages and working conditions; whereas Mr. Williams is equally as emphatic in the opinion that each and every mining undertaking should be responsible for its own financial position, and should rest firmly on its own bottom.

Elaborating this point, Mr. Williams explained that he knew of a typical colliery undertaking which, in consequence of the slump in coal, following on the heels of the general depression at home and abroad, "converted a credit of some thousands of pounds in December into a loss of over £50,000 in January." Proceeding, he said that: "In more than one coal field of which I can speak with knowledge, the decline has continued at such a pace that the average loss per ton on coal raised has recently not fallen far short of £1."

While one can appreciate the anxiety on the part of Mr. Hodges to maintain a standard of living for the whole of his men, it is obvious that the mines coming within the category of the example quoted cannot go on "living on air" and they could find it if they went the right way about it."

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their losses." The system is economically unsound, and Mr. Hodges must surely have had some qualms of conscience if he would wish to retain in operation certain mines and levels (where the coal is drawn from out of the side of a hill—not from a shaft) not a mile from his native birth. Many of these have been working for so long that the cost seems a miles in the bowels of the earth, taking the miners an hour or more to get to them. Doubtless their owners are as anxious as the miners themselves to regard the industry as one unit, the modern and successful understandings to pay the cost of the upkeep of the ancient and unprofitable.

In regard to the recognition of a minimum profit, this will give the Marxists food for bitter thought and an opportunity for attack upon their leaders. Profits, say the adherents of the Marxian school, are surplus value, created by the workers and of which they are robbed by the owners of capital. This point has been debated so long and so often that it had better be left at that; except to repeat in these columns that when the question as to what shall be the minimum profit comes to be settled there will be auxiliary moments.

The Sliding Scale

The one great departure is the adoption of a sliding scale in the regulation of wages, an arrangement that takes into consideration other factors than the mere selling price, such as once obtained in the industry and is still in operation in the steel trade. It is noticeable that the words sliding scale have been very carefully avoided, although it is as much one as that so violently discarded by the miners for some years, the operations of which acted, it is alleged, so much against them.

Actual working costs were also to be included in the calculation, so that economy and efficient working of the mines, of which the miners have had much to say in the past, would be taken into account. Every labor-saving device will be welcomed, but perhaps one should not dwell upon the possibilities of this until final agreement is reached and published.

PROSPECT OF CHURCH UNION IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Speaking to the members of the Glasgow Elders Association, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Martin Peebles, made mention of the subject of the proposed union of his church with the United Free Church of Scotland. He was confident, he said, that under God the union would be a blessing to Scotland. The bill that was to be presented to Parliament was to be a government one, which would give it a very much better chance. But there was reason to believe that its passage was not going to be just a quiet one.

Various bodies had become very vocal and very noisy, and were intending to be afraid to wreck the bill if they possibly could. He did not think, however, that their power to do damage was in proportion to the stir they created. There was no doubt that the great public opinion of Scotland was on the side of the bill, and they had impressed that on the gentlemen of the Cabinet with whom they had been in conference.

Dr. Martin Peebles thought it was to the everlasting credit of the Church of Scotland that whatever happened, she was the first to hold out the olive branch and to say she was prepared to make even sacrifices, not of any essential laws of religion, but such sacrifices in detail and in non-essentials as might facilitate the desired union. Even if the bill passed, as he was confident would be the case, they would still have a delicate situation in front of them. He believed, however, that in spite of the minority, which he did not think was of considerable dimensions, that the United Free Church would honorably meet them when the time of negotiations came. There were problems coming up against the Christian church, and if they were not united in their Christianity, they would be borne down altogether.

Moreover, there had been an absolute waste of men and money in the past, and for that reason, among others, he approved of the union in the name of God. If the bill were passed and the union accomplished, he did not think they would be giving up anything. But they would have greater liberty to deal with the internal affairs of their church, and to arrange their territorial ministry throughout the land more easily than they could at present.

In elaborating this point, Mr. Williams explained that he knew of a typical colliery undertaking which, in consequence of the slump in coal, following on the heels of the general depression at home and abroad, "converted a credit of some thousands of pounds in December into a loss of over £50,000 in January." Proceeding, he said that: "In more than one coal field of which I can speak with knowledge, the decline has continued at such a pace that the average loss per ton on coal raised has recently not fallen far short of £1."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peter the Great

As a little Dutch town of the usual brightly painted red-roofed type Zaandam is of no special interest unless you have a taste for windmills, which may be seen in any number dotted over the surrounding country. Its attraction lies in a two-roomed hut that stands beyond the dam which separates the wharves and docks from the upper riverside town, for here, in 1697, Peter the Great spent eight days of his life, having gone to Zaandam in order to study shipbuilding in the Dutch yards. The immediate approach to the hut is along a path running between a row of tenements and a small canal. The old furniture was long ago carried off to Russia, but there are still the rooms that Peter hired for seven guilders and forgot to pay for when he left, and in one of them the large cupboard with two doors, on the floor of which he made his bed. The walls are hung with tablets and various memorial tributes from crowned heads, poets, and other pilgrims to the spot. A Dutch distich "Nothing too small for a great man" gives a notion of the sort of heroic romance that grew up round the pictured figure of the august Tsar stooping to humble life and fare and cooking his own meals and learning how to become a craftsman. Peter was a remarkable man in many ways, but not in the way of self-aggrandizement. He had no longing for the luxuries of life or elegancies of surroundings; he was quite at home in a hut. More than once during his travels he refused to occupy the rooms prepared for him, either privately or in a hotel, preferring to sleep in a garret if he could find one, or to spend the night on a bear's skin on the floor. He loved to keep company with sailors and ship's carpenters, sharing their dress, work and amusements.

His sojourn in Holland was part of the itinerary of a general embassy to the western powers, but any mention of the Tsar's presence with the embassy was sternly forbidden. He traveled as plain Peter Mikailoff and only now and again partially threw off his incognito; nothing gave him more uneasiness than to be stared at, and he looked on as a spectator only at the magnificent receptions accorded to his embassy.

As soon as he arrived at Zaandam he dressed himself as a Dutchman in red jacket and wide trousers—he was nearly seven feet high—and enrolled himself as a ship's carpenter. He could not, however, have done much work during his short stay there, for with his usual overpowering curiosity to see everything and to ascertain every detail of a mechanical art, he visited all the mills and factories in the neighborhood, and if the fancy took him to look over a private house he sent word to the owner to get out of the way, as he liked to be free to inspect. Some one of his restless activity that wherever he was he flew round like a harlequin, swinging his stick, and crying out every minute, "What is this? Let me see that!"

Peter with his height and his grimaces and movements was a very recognizable figure, and people were soon flocking over from Amsterdam to get sight of him: this was so much disliked by him that it is said to be the reason he turned his back so quickly on Zaandam. The quiet Zaandamers did not regret his departure; he and the Russian companions he brought with him had caused general commotion in the district, and the poorer folk had been rather flattered when the boldest giant paid them surprise visits.

Peter worked at Amsterdam through the winter and in January fulfilled his great desire to see England and her shipyards. He was the King's guest, and, though still incognito, was conveyed over from Holland in a royal yacht, escorted by three men-of-war. He was lodged at 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, where he received King William in his shirt sleeves. Peter did the sights of London with his customary thoroughness before going down to Deptford, where Sayes Court was sublet to him by the then Captain Benbow, who had become its tenant when the owner Evelyn removed to Wotton. He continued to dress as a workman and walked about with his ax over his shoulder.

Peter returned to Russia to carry out his will in reforms, from the shaving of beards to the altering of the calendar, as he did in his pleasures. No one might oppose it; what he liked he insisted on every one else liking, and he indiscriminately boxed the ears of men and women who objected. He has been summed up as "the greatest enemy to repose the world has ever known," and so Russia woke up under Tsar Peter in a way she had never done before. Peter the Great was a barbarian in many ways, but nevertheless it is recorded that "Russia made enormous strides during his reign."

Ant Housebuilders

"Take care! Look where you step!" I exclaimed, grasping Rob's arm and pulling him back rather suddenly. He looked down at the ground, and then he laughed.

"Why, it's only an ant hill," he said. "Supposing I had stepped on it, it wouldn't have done much harm, would it?"

"It would be stepping upon a very wonderful piece of house-building," I answered. "And if you could see the inside of this house, as we might do if we were to take a shovel and remove the roof, you would at once think of tearing down the Art Museum, or the Library building, or any other fine work of the architect's designing and the master's building."

"I didn't realize that," said Jack. "I have stepped on ant hills lots of times, and the ants have come run-

ning out and commenced building them up again. Of course I wouldn't step on one on purpose and now I remember, this is kindness to animals week, and kindness to ants makes a good beginning."

Hereafter I am sure you will step aside when you see an ant hill. Why, do you know that underneath this little mound there stretches a large subterranean dwelling, with chambers, antechambers, courts, galleries, domes, pillars and partitions, like those in a great cathedral? If we could only look inside at this busy life going on down there under our feet! And just because it is built on a small scale we hardly notice it."

"How do they build it, I wonder?" said Rob, getting down on his knees and peering at the mound.

"They have no spades or utensils of any kind. They use little hands, or feet, for they are really both. The ant is the most wonderful builder of all the creatures of the animal kingdom. The domes and ceilings of their houses are supported on pillars, made of sticks or straws carefully prepared and set in place. Each pellet of earth is as elaborately made as our own bricks. Soil, sand, and clay are kneaded into a kind of mortar, much like ours, I fancy."

"Who would guess it?" said Jack. "But they don't all build houses like that, do they?"

"Some kinds of ants build a house on the surface of the ground, with many stories, one above the other, with large chambers and arched ceilings. These tiny houses rise up like cone-shaped mounds. You have seen them often."

"And some live in trees, don't they?" asked Rob.

"Yes, some live in old wood of tree trunks, where they burrow and hollow out hundreds of little compartments, with partitions as thin as paper. But everything is perfectly finished, down to the smallest detail. The ants are careful, conscientious workmen, and true artists, you see. And they work much as our architects do. The yellow field ants first erect pillars, then springing arches from pillar to pillar, and lastly they build above these loose piles of soil for the covering. The clay, kneaded with rain water into mortar, is smeared with wheat stalks, blades of grass, or anything they can find for a support, and formed into tiny pillars, which hold up the arches. In these palatial dwellings they pass the winter months. Then they are ready for a busy season, the industrious little creatures!"

"I would like to be able to look right into the ground or through the wood into the trees, and see the ants at work!" said Rob.

"Wouldn't it be great!" said Jack.

Hullo!

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Hullo! Little water rat; what a time it seems Since you left your river hole with its willow beams. Now that roots are plentiful I'm glad you're back again. It's very nice to see you after winter and the rain.

Hullo! Little yellow frog; back again you've come At the very first approaching of the yellow springtime sun; What's that song you're singing? "Croak." My! that's just fine; Well, now I think I'll leave you, 'cause you'd like to go and dine.

Hullo! Little cottontail; peeping through the gorse, Did you see that grasshopper you just jumped across? I've had to stay indoors a lot because of winter snows:

And it's very nice to see you—though you wrinkle up your nose.

Hullo, mother hedgehog; ah! I've found you out Underneath the oak tree's roots. What were you about To choose your home so carelessly? But I'm glad you're back again 'Cause it's really nice to see you after winter and the rain.

Hunting Yellow Violets

Dorothy and Douglass, who lived in southern California, went with their aunt one Saturday morning to hunt for yellow violets. It was the last of March and just the time for the violets to bloom.

These violets grow wild in southern California and are a very pretty yellow instead of blue or purple. They really look more like little pansies and are sometimes called pansies. Aunt was wondering if they would be able to find some of these flowers.

The yellow violets grow in very protected spots only," she explained, "but I think it would be more fun not to tell you about them but let you hunt and find them yourself."

"Yes, do that way," Dorothy and Douglass agreed.

They all climbed up a grassy bank on the side of a big hill and the grass was almost to the tops of their shoes.

"Isn't the grass soft here," Dorothy said.

"Yes, because it is shady here," Aunt replied.

"Look at those scrubby wild oak trees," Douglass called.

"Yes, there are great piles of dried leaves under them, I guess," Aunt said. "Suppose you go down and look under the branches."

Dorothy and Douglass both scrambled down under the trees which were more like little bushes and then they called out with delight:

"Oh, we have found something, we have found something!"

"What is it?" Aunt asked.

"Yellow violets, I think," Dorothy answered as she came out from under



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One thing that Chipmunks like is strawberries

the trees, holding some long-stemmed flowers.

"Aren't they pretty!" Aunt exclaimed. "These are the real yellow violets. Their pretty petals are yellow on the front side and dark brown on the back."

"And I know something, too," Douglass said as he crawled out of the bushes with a bouquet of the flowers.

"What is it?" Dorothy asked.

"Their leaves are shaped somewhat like a heart," he said.

Dorothy and Douglass put their bouquets down and hurried off for more, and returned with another bunch of violets.

"What more did you find out about them?" Aunt asked.

"That they grow where it is partly shady," Douglass answered.

"That's right," Aunt said, "and now we will go home, down the other side of the hill, and I will show you something else."

They all started down the other side of the hill and Dorothy and Douglass hurried ahead to find more violets.

"That's a joke," Aunt called to them after they had hunted several minutes. "The violets grow on just one side of a hillside usually, and that's why you found them on the other side."

Sure enough, none grew on the slope they were now on, and Aunt explained that the violets like the afternoon sun-shine when the sun is not quite so hot.

And Dorothy and Douglass had such nice big bouquets that they were contented to go home then and show them to their mother.

Snowflake

A little girl by the name of Betsy, who lived in the country, thought she would like to have a white bunny with pink eyes. On a trip to a near-by city one winter's day, Betsy and her mother met a little boy who had a white rabbit which he said he would sell. So they bought it and named it Snowflake.

He was a dear little playmate, and allowed Betsy to dress him up in her doll's clothes and ride him around in her doll's buggy. When spring came, Betsy made arrangements for new quarters for Snowflake. She decided to put him in her little playhouse. Here Snowflake was happy, for he could come and go as he pleased and play in the garden.

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Two Pocketfuls of Strawberries

There are not many people who would not appreciate having some come to them and fill one of their coat pockets or handbag with nuts. Well, chipmunks are not a bit different from people in this respect, only you would have a hard time filling the pockets of these little squirrels with nuts—they like to do the filling themselves. You think, I suppose, that this writing about chipmunks having pockets is just one of having fun, and that they have no pockets. But you would be mistaken, for Mr. Chipmunk has two quite respectable pockets and in the queerest place imaginable. He has one pocket in each of his cheeks. And they are quite roomy affairs, too. John Burroughs, who loved the outdoors and the chipmunks about as much as the chipmunks like nuts, has written a little story about Mr. Chipmunk's roomy pockets. Burroughs had been out in the woods gathering strawberries and had placed on the ground a cupful of the berries while he drank of a brook near at hand. A chipmunk, racing along in the woods, saw the cup and, as Burroughs says, "cocked himself up on the rim of the cup and proceeded to eat my choicest berries." I remained motionless and observed him. He had eaten but two when the thought seemed to occur to him that he might be doing better, and he began to fill his pockets. Two, four, six, eight of my berries quickly disappeared, and the cheeks of the little vagabond swelled. But all the time he kept eating, that not a moment might be lost. Then he hopped off the cup, and went skipping from stone to stone till the brook was passed, and he disappeared a second time, and I went to stuff him again, and he reappeared a third time, and had now grown a little fatiduous, for he began to sort over my berries, and to bite into them, as if to taste their quality. He was not long in loading up, however, and in making off again.

So you see this chipmunk's pockets held eight fine, juicy strawberries which he later probably took away to his home underground. You may not be able to fill a chipmunk's pockets with strawberries or nuts with your own hands, but there is one very splendid way in which you can show your affection for the trim little animal who cocks himself up and looks at you as you pass along among the trees, or who clings head downward on the side of a tree and notes you carefully with round, rich eyes to see just where you are going. The way you can help the chipmunk is this: carry a handful of corn or nuts to the hole in the ground where you have seen the chipmunk disappear. This is the chipmunk's home, and it is

lined with all sorts of leaves and has a large store room for just such things as you like to give him. Put your handful of corn in a little pile just outside the door and then watch from a distance how long it requires for the chipmunk to carry it into his house. This is an easy and an interesting way to show your love for the little squirrel during Kindness to Animals week, but one good thing about this doing is that you can do it every week if you really like him well enough, except during the coldest months of winter, for then the chipmunk remains in his hole and does not come out until spring.

How Luigi Went to Town

Luigi the lizard lived in a little hole in a wall; but it was not an ordinary hole, nor was it an ordinary wall, for Luigi lived in Italy. The wall was very old, and very yellow; and stood at the top of some steep steps which led down from the dusty high road, through an olive grove, to the blue-green sea. The hole was hidden under a queer spiky plant, called a cactus.

Very often Luigi would come and lie out on the top step in the sun and watch the people passing to and from the little town. They all loved him, he was so smart with his dark green coat, and the person who loved him best of all was little Giuseppe, who lived in the cottage just across the way. Every morning he would come to the top step and call, "Buon Giono Luigi," and that little fellow would slip out of his hole under the cactus and run up Giuseppe's bare brown legs, and over his blue cotton shirt till he reached his shoulder, and there he would sit, blinking and basking and saying to himself:

"Ho, what a fine fellow I am to be sure! Now I can see the world indeed."

Then came a morning when the sun shone hot on the yellow wall and on the steps, but there was no Giuseppe. Luigi waited for a long time and at last he came out to see what was happening; he looked up the road and then he looked down the road, but there was still no sign of Giuseppe.

"Dear me," he said, as he sat on the top step. "I wonder where he has gone to."

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RAILROADS SHOW FEBRUARY LOSSES

Earnings Under Advanced Rate Schedules Greater Than for the Corresponding Month Last Year, but Are Still Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Each succeeding monthly report of the railroads emphasizes the necessity for some action to be taken speedily to save them from serious embarrassment and to insure the country adequate transportation facilities by railroads functioning at an adequate profit. The report just issued by the Association of Railway Executives shows a deficit of more than \$7,000,000 for February. This is even worse than the showing for the month of January.

The President, who has been conferring with the railroad labor representatives and is soon to have similar conferences with the representatives of the managers, has before him two plans for the amelioration of the present situation, and especially for better understandings between workers and employers. The railroad executives urge regional conferences between representatives of the carriers and their employees, while the representative of the mechanical unions insists upon a general conference so that the workers can maintain their solidarity.

Meanwhile the railroad security owners are pressing for as speedy a settlement as can be arrived at. The President was told on Saturday by the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors why there should be no general reduction of wages, from the men's point of view.

In the face of the continued losses as shown by the report of the railway executives, the anxiety of the security owners is comprehensible.

February Deficit Shown

In February, the railroads suffered a deficit of \$7,205,000. It appears that 106 out of 200 reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to earn their expenses and taxes. In January the deficit was \$1,167,800, with 109 out of 202 roads failing to make expenses and taxes. Of the 106 roads in the February classification, 46 were in the eastern district, 16 in the southern, and 44 in the western. The 200 roads reporting in February represent a mileage of 235,562 miles.

As a result of the deficit, the carriers fell short \$63,804,000 of earning the amount which it was estimated they would earn under the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with the Transportation Act, according to the Railway Association. This act directed the commission to establish rates which would yield to the carriers a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation fixed for rate-making purposes by the commission.

Reports by Districts

The association's statement continues as follows:

"Total operating revenues for February were \$406,658,000, or a decrease of 4½ per cent compared with those for the same month in 1920, while total operating expenses were \$385,878,000, or a decrease of 7½ per cent, compared with February one year ago. The net railway operating deficit, however, was reduced 56½ per cent, compared with that for February, 1920, at which time there was a deficit of \$16,561,000."

"During the six months the increased rates have been effective, having gone into effect on August 26 last, the net railway operating income of the carriers has totaled \$218,311,800, which would be at the annual rate of return of 2½ per cent on their tentative valuation. On the basis of an annual return of 6 per cent, it was estimated they would earn during that period \$531,886,000. During the first four months of the increased rates, that is, from September 1 to January 1, their net operating income was at the annual rate of only 10¾ per cent on their tentative valuation, while in the western it was one-half of 1 per cent.

In the Eastern Section

"Complete reports from the eastern district show that the operating revenues totaled \$181,443,000, or an increase of 5½ per cent over those for February, 1920, while total operating expenses were \$180,021,000, or a decrease of 7½ per cent. The net operating income, however, was a deficit of \$9,750,000, which was an increase of 67 per cent over what it was during the same month last year, at which time there was a deficit of \$29,527,000."

"Reports from the southern district showed that the operating revenues of the carriers there were \$69,567,000, or a decrease of 9½ per cent, compared with those one year ago, while operating expenses totaled \$64,890,000, or a decrease of 5 per cent, compared with those for February, 1920. The net operating income for the 35 Class One roads in that district was \$487,000, which was, however, a decrease of 90½ per cent under that for the same month in 1920."

"With only the report from the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines lacking, total operating revenues for the carriers in the western district were \$155,545,000, or a decrease of

10½ per cent, compared with those for February one year ago. The total operating expenses were \$146,967,000, or a decrease of 8½ per cent, compared with the previous month. The net operating income for the 84 roads reporting to the commission was \$2,053,000, which was a decrease of 73½ per cent, compared with that for February last year."

MEXICAN MISSION SEES MR. HARDING

President Told of Desire for Closer Business Relations

Advices Say Banking Situation in Mexico Is Still Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The members of the "Good Will Committee" of the Confederation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce, headed by Fernando Leal Novelo, president of the organization, visited the White House on Saturday and paid their respects to President Harding. The purpose of the mission, the President was told, was to establish closer trade relations between the business men of the United States and Mexico.

"In all the cities we have visited," Mr. Novelo said, "the chambers of commerce have extended us many courtesies and attentions, and we desire to express our appreciation of this friendly reception from the business men of the United States. We feel very well satisfied with the result of our mission, which is strictly commercial."

"All of the chambers of commerce we have visited have accepted invitations to send delegates to the international conference to be held in Mexico City on June 20-26 next. We hope that in the near future commercial relations between our two countries will increase very rapidly."

Although the National Bank of Mexico has been permitted to open its doors, the banking situation in Mexico is still serious, according to advices from the Mexican capital. The Banco de Nuevo Leon, the Banco de Sonora, the Mercantile de Monterrey, and the Occidental de Puebla are also about to open.

As soon as the Congress convened in special session last February, President Obregon submitted a bill providing, among other features, for eight regional banks as government banks with a sole bank of issue. The banking committee, however, voted against the measure, saying that the constitutionality of the measure was questionable. President Obregon then withdrew the bill.

A conference of bankers, legislators and representatives of the executive branch of the government was then called and, after protracted sessions, a new banking bill was drafted.

This, in time, was submitted to the Congress, and it is now under consideration.

A formal, semi-official statement has just been made public in Mexico City, admitting an indebtedness to the banks of 100,000,000 pesos as a result of the depredations on them during the revolution. This does not include from 30,000,000 to 37,000,000 pesos claimed by the banks as an indebtedness of the government as a result of their relations with Victoriano Huerta.

BOTH SIDES ARE STANDING FIRM

American Legion Not to Take Knights of Columbus Gift Unless Restrictions Are Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—With the American Legion standing firm on its determination not to accept any gift from any person or organization whatsoever, which is not presented to them outright, and the Knights of Columbus apparently unwilling to remove the conditions contained in their proposed \$5,000,000 gift to the Legion, the possibility of erecting the proposed \$5,000,000 memorial building in this city is now thought to be very slim.

The members of the Legion still hope that the Knights of Columbus will modify their proposed gift, but present indications are that the stipulations contained in the original offer will not be eliminated.

John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, stated that the whole matter was thoroughly discussed by the national executive committee of the legion, composed of 48 members, one member from each state, who turned down this large offer only after careful consideration. "There was no mention of religion in the discussions," said he. "Religion had nothing to do with it. Our organization is composed of men and women of all denominations. It would not make a particle of difference who or what organization proffered this gift. If the terms and the conditions were exactly the same, the result, so far as the American Legion is concerned, would have been precisely the same as the action taken by our national executive committee."

"The Knights of Columbus offer is not the only one which has been presented to us. The Y. M. C. A. offered us \$500,000 about a year ago with certain restrictions placed on its acceptance. When we refused to accept it under the conditions set forth in the offer, the Y. M. C. A. then offered us the money outright, which we accepted. We are now using the money as a trust fund, the interest of which is being used for the benefit of the men disabled during the war."

DECREASE SHOWN IN NUMBER AT WORK

Net Loss of 24,825 in 65 Industrial Centers of United States in March—Iron and Steel Report Largest Falling Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A net decrease of 24,825 workers or a decline of 1.5 per cent in 1424 firms, usually employing 501 or more, located in 65 industrial centers of the United States, is shown to have taken place in March as compared with February, in an analysis by the United States Employment Service. These firms, it is pointed out, employed 1,612,611 workers on February 28, while they reported 1,587,786 workers employed on March 31.

The greatest decrease took place in the iron and steel industry, 26,979 fewer workers being employed. This represented a net decrease of 8.5 per cent as compared with February. A decrease of 3605 workers, or 4.5 per cent, is shown to have taken place in the metals and metal products industry, other than iron and steel. In the paper and printing industry, 1467 fewer workers were employed, while the per cent of decrease in food and in stone, clay, and glass products industries was 2.7.

The greatest increase in employment in March took place in the vehicles for land transportation industry. This was also true in February. In this industry there were 61,342 more workers employed, or an increase of 28.1 per cent. Increases in employment were also noted in the leather and lumber industries, although the per cent of increases in both was small.

Denver, Colorado, reported the greatest decrease in employment in March, the per cent of decrease being 43.3. The curtailment of railroad activities is looked upon as the main cause of increased unemployment in that city. Idle was prevalent in the building trades and among the packing-house workers. A slackness was also noted in shops manufacturing mining machinery, due to lack of orders.

Columbus, Ohio, followed Denver in unemployment, the per cent of decreased unemployment amounting to 22.5. Following Columbus came Passaic, New Jersey, with 17.2 per cent; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 16.1 per cent; Sioux City, Iowa, 15.5 per cent, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 12.7 per cent. Employment decreased 4.4 per cent and 1.1 per cent in New York City and Boston respectively. The lowest per cent of decrease, 3, is shown in Cleveland, Ohio.

Detroit, Michigan, reported the greatest increase in employment in March, the per cent of increase being 32.4. Reports of extensive building programs continued to issue from this city during March. A total of 375,000,000 was mentioned. Of this total, more than \$40,000,000 will be for home construction, it is claimed. About 5500 motor cars daily are now being turned out in the Detroit area. Although production is said to be only a little ahead of the demand, manufacturers regard the situation as indicative of permanent improvement and are adding to forces daily.

Flint, Michigan, followed Detroit in increased employment with a 12.2 per cent increase. Following Flint came Memphis, Tennessee, with a 10.5 per cent increase; San Francisco, California, 9.2 per cent; Toledo, Ohio, 7.9 per cent, and Paterson, New Jersey, and Portland, Oregon, both 6.8 per cent. The lowest per cent of increase, 1, is shown in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Farm Labor Situation Easier

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The farm labor situation in Memphis, Tennessee, is "decidedly easier" than it has been for three years, the Department of Agriculture announces. Reports to the bureau of crop estimates April 1 showed that while the percentage of normal supply was 95.2 the relative demand was only 87.5 and the ratio of supply to demand was 108.8.

Reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent in farm wages as compared with last year and an ample supply were reported by several eastern states.

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK DESIGNATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The week of May 22 has been designated as Forest Protection Week, during which governors of the various states are asked to arrange educational and instructive exercises to place before the people the need for preventing unnecessary waste by forest fires. The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas the destruction by forest fires in the United States involves an annual loss of approximately \$20,000,000 and devastation of approximately 12,500,000 acres of timber land and other natural resources, and,

"Whereas the present deplorable large area of nonproductive land is being greatly increased by \$2,000 or more forest fires which occur each year, and,

"Whereas the menace of a future timber shortage threatens to become a present economic fact seriously affecting our social and industrial welfare, and,

"Whereas a large percentage of the forest fires causing the annual waste of natural resources may be prevented by increasing care and vigilance on the part of citizens;

"Therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, do urge upon the governors of the various states to designate and set apart the

week of May 22-28, 1921, as Forest Protection Week and to request all citizens of their states to plan for that week such educational and instructive exercises as shall bring before the people the serious and unhappy waste of the present unnecessary waste by forest fires, and the need of their individual and collective efforts in conserving the natural resources of America."

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT OBSTRUCT

Chairman of National Committee Says Minority in Congress Will Help Constructive Legislation, but Expose Mistakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, after conferences with the Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, has issued a statement, in which he pledges the party not to indulge in "nagging criticism" of the Harding Administration.

Democratic headquarters is being organized in Washington and the National Committee will start forthwith to work out and build up party organization throughout the country.

White is apparently determined to hold his position for the time being, despite the attempt made to oust him by members of the body of which he is chairman. He will be here next week for further conferences with Democratic leaders. His announcement of policy was contained in the following statement:

"Conferences with members of the Democratic National Committee and with Democratic members of the House and Senate assure me that the announced policy not to indulge in nagging criticism against the Administration, which formerly they did, is correct. The following statement is from the American Federation of Labor:

"We are rapidly settling business affairs of the committee left over from the last campaign and are now preparing for enlargement of committee functions, so as to render aid to state committees and supply information to them and build up cooperative organization lines for further campaigns."

To Aid State Committees

"We are deeply gratified at the record which has thus far been made by our political enemies, now the chiefs of the nation, in that they have by act endorsed the policies of the preceding Administration, which formerly they so bitterly assailed by word."

"To express this gratitude we renew our pledge to refrain from partisan machinations to harass and obstruct, and reassert our purpose to aid in every proper effort for the nation's welfare. The minority in Congress will help build constructive legislation, but will, of course, resist attempts to destroy good laws simply because they had Democratic inception."

"I am sure that the Administration, with its manifold and conflicting obligations, will need support of all, and aside from purely organization activity, our efforts will be intended to be helpful to the President.

Will Point Out Republican Errors

"The record made in Congress will establish the basis for future political contests. We will not neglect opportunity to assert the principles in which we believe and point out to our Republican friends errors we think they are making, and certainly will take proper opportunity to show those errors to the country."

"It is my purpose to maintain an expert and well equipped headquarters force, to establish a complete statistical and research bureau for the aid of members of Congress and the committee, and to immediately establish a publicity bureau. For the time being committee activity will be confined to the mobilization of Democratic forces, men and women, in every state, so that when the time comes we will be ready to lay before the voters an intelligent array of contrasts by which we are sure the Democratic Party will benefit. That time will come when the Administration shall have time to demonstrate a definite policy of action, and it ought to be near at hand."

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The total deposits in the United States postal savings system on April 1 were approximately \$161,150,000. The utility of the system is evidenced by the fact that the aggregate deposits with it continue to maintain a minimum level of over \$10,000,000 each month. During the month of March the following offices made gains of over \$20,000. Phoenix, Arizona, \$158,946; Boston, Massachusetts, \$146,892; New York, \$84,491; Globe, Arizona, \$21,700. In connection with the increase of \$188,064 experienced by the postal savings depository at Phoenix, Arizona, it is interesting to note that this office, which ranked one hundred and thirty-ninth in the amount of deposit on March 1, has now attained a rank of fifty-eighth on April 1.

"Your association has it within its power to Lure

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CUTTING MILLIONS FROM INVENTORIES

Many Concerns Take Drastic Action to Put Affairs in Order—One Year Alone Hardly Fair Test of Success or Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Annual reports of different concerns reveal efforts to put their affairs in order so as to be ready to proceed with business as it develops under new conditions and show a profit. Of course every concern in business is to show a profit, but if there is not an actual favorable balance at the end of each day it is fair to be expected to show at the end of the year when books are balanced. In these days when concerns have interests as varied and developments as extensive as they are, it is not entirely discouraging if a lean year does slip in between those of tremendous earnings, and the success of a business can hardly be measured by a year alone.

This is especially so when the wide ranges of profits and surpluses in the war years are considered. In many cases millions of dollars' worth of goods and materials have been carried over and one problem is to strike a value for them in the books. It is the handling of these inventories that is revealed especially by the reports now coming out. Many concerns have faced the situation squarely and cut the cost down to actual value so that their books in many instances show some extensive write-offs that put the company in a strategical position to show an actual profit on business as it is and not as it might be.

Another company that has just issued its annual report and shown drastic reductions in inventoried values is the United States Rubber Company. This company, however, in addition to setting aside \$8,000,000 for contingencies and writing down prices, notably cotton fabric, \$11,151,144 below cost, has shown an increased profit for last year over the preceding year. In regard to crude rubber the report says, "that while the year of 1920 opened with the price at 55 cents a pound and closed with it at 20 cents the company carried over about seven months' supply at 26.79 cents, which is below the cost of production, and with the revival of business the price of rubber is bound to advance." Thus it is seen how some companies prepare to meet business as it comes along.

Further, the company reports for the year ended December 31, 1920, net profit after all expenses, charges, interest and provisions for federal, Canadian and British taxes of \$21,220,983, compared with \$17,730,237 in 1919 and \$16,072,043 in 1918. After allowing for dividends on preferred stocks and dividends to minority stockholders of subsidiary companies the balance is equal to \$19.76 a share on \$81,000,000 common stock outstanding, compared with \$17.59 a share on \$72,000,000 common stock in 1919, and \$30.81 a share on \$36,000,000 common in 1918. Deducting special contingency reserve of \$6,000,000 for possible inventory depreciation, the balance on the common stock would equal \$12.35 per share. Common stock outstanding was increased from \$72,000,000 to \$81,000,000 in February, 1920.

The consolidated income account for the year follows:

	1920	1919
Net sales	\$256,150,130	\$176,450,694
Net inc.	16,455,422	13,455,422
Int. on debt	5,672,214	2,117,857
Net profits	21,220,983	15,540,576
Prf. divs	5,200,000	4,961,370
Divs to com. cos.	15,718	20,682
Common div.	4,860,000	
Bds for com. div.	1,620,000	
Sur. for period	9,522,265	10,358,514
Credit adj.	492,952	
Inven. contn. res.	6,000,000	
Prev. surplus	52,310,163	28,479,124
Deductions from sur.	29,000,000	6,946,444
& l. sur. Dec 31	21,073,850	21,891,307

*After depreciation, federal and foreign taxes.

**Common stock dividend of 12% per cent.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A comparison of the foreign trade of the chief exporting countries for the 12 months ending February 28, 1921, shows a remarkable recovery since 1919, especially in the case of Belgium.

	1920	1919
United Kingdom	11,714,386,000	11,461,100,000
United States	1,029,575,000	824,400,000
France	1,415,186,000	1,421,971,000
Belgium	446,821,000	208,542,000

EXPORTS

United Kingdom

United States

France

Belgium

BENEFIT OF EXCESS PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—There was a certain satisfaction in seeing what they regarded as blood money extracted from the profiteers, said Sir George Lawson Johnston recently at a business meeting here. The knowledge that over \$1,000,000,000 will have been collected in excess profits duty paid, he thought, helped to assuage the deep feelings of animosity that profiteering has aroused. The excess profits duty had few friends, but in spite of all its failings, it was probably the best rough-and-ready means that could have been devised of securing for the country a good proportion of the excess war profits, and it was a tax that could not have been maintained if the great majority of the people had not recognized its fundamental justice.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Oriental Navigation Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the first preferred stock, payable April 26 to stock of record March 31. The directors have passed the dividend on the second preferred stock. Quarterly dividend of \$2 a share has been paid on this issue for some time.

At a meeting of the directors of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company it was decided to pass the dividend on the stock. Three months ago the distribution was reduced from \$3 a share, which had been paid since April, 1919, to 50 cents a share.

The American Light & Traction Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, and a dividend of one share of common stock on each 100 shares of common stock, all payable May 2. Books close April 12, reopen April 26. A stock dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

Canadian Woolens, Ltd., has passed

the payment for the first quarter of this year on the ground that the state of trade in textile warrants the conservation of the company's resources.

Directors of the Central Cuyape

Sugar Company of Cuba have declared initial dividends of 1 per cent on the preferred stock and 2 per cent on the common stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA PRICES FALL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the United States Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of international comparisons showed a decline during February of 6 per cent. Wholesale prices in Canada, according to the Canadian Department of Labor, declined 4 per cent. The index number for the United States reached the peak, 264, in May, 1920. It has declined 110 to the present figure of 154.

The index number for Canada reached the peak the same month as in the United States. The peak in Canada was 263, just one point below that in the United States. The decline in the Canadian number has been 64, compared with 110 in the United States.

Assuming prices in 1913 to have been 100, the following shows wholesale price index numbers of the United States and of Canada from the present month:

UNITED STATES	CANADA
1921	1921
February	154
January	163
1920	263
December	172
November	190
October	206
September	226
August	228
July	250
June	258
May	264

In both countries prices began to move gradually, but a greatly accelerated decline occurred the last three months of 1920. The fall has been less rapid the first two months of this year, and many bankers interpret this to mean that we are approaching a period of relative price stability.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Combined resources of the 12 Federal Reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

April 8 April 9

Resources— 1921 1921

Coids and certificates \$213,222 \$182,117

Settlement fund 504,061 368,724

Gold with for agencies 112,781

Total held by bank \$17,883 \$64,622

With Fed Res bank 1,306,949 1,173,125

Redemption fund 139,775 119,745

Total gold reserves 2,264,010 1,967,816

General other silver, etc 2,040,916 1,967,816

Total reserves 4,451,854 2,087,306

Bills discounted (secured by gov war ob) 938,021 410,060

All other 1,218,731 957,469

Bills bot in open mkt. 108,287 422,241

Total bills on hand 2,258,359 2,789,775

U. S. Gov bonds 26,798

L. & G. Alegría 19

1920 Readjust. Fund 62,600

Settlement fund 78,914

U. S. U. S. Bond 78,914

U. S. U. S. Bond 78,914

U. S. U. S. Bond 78,914

U. S. U. S. Bond 78,914

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CANADIAN PREMIER RETAINS CONTROL

Mr. Meighen Succeeds in Avoiding Defeat and Is Expected to Complete the Session Without Incurring Serious Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Arthur Meighen has so far successfully run the gauntlet of Parliament in this, his first session as Prime Minister of Canada. With a majority much reduced below that which Sir Robert Borden brought to the House after the election of 1917, Mr. Meighen has nevertheless come safely through the four recorded divisions which have been held in the Commons, three of which were in the nature of votes upon lack of confidence motions, and therefore designed primarily to defeat his Administration. And, while the opposition is in a highly belligerent mood, and has practically refused the granting of "pairs," there is every indication that the Premier and his party will complete the session without having incurred serious danger or defeat.

The first division taken was upon a straight lack of confidence amendment to the address moved by W. L. MacKenzie King, leader of the Liberal opposition. On this division the government secured a vote of 59 to 58 or a majority of 31. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, and his entire following recorded themselves as favoring the amendment.

Progressives Divided

The second one was upon a bill presented by A. R. MacMaster, Liberal member for Brome, whose purpose it was to amend the Independence of Parliament Act to prohibit ministers of the Crown from holding directorships in joint stock companies doing business in Canada. Both oppositions were somewhat divided on this motion, and the government secured a vote of 105 to 54, or a majority of 51 against the bill.

The third division was upon an amendment to go into supply moved by Mr. King, and calling for the submission to Parliament of full information regarding the management and operation of the Canadian National Railways. Here again the Progressives were divided, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 79 to 117, or by a majority of 38. The Prime Minister took the ground that to throw all the details of the operation of the system into Parliament would involve a political interference with the management which it was not the intention of the government to brook. He, however, suggested that as an alternative to the proposal, it was the purpose of the government to appoint a select committee of the House which would have power to examine the management and ascertain to what extent it was possible to take Parliament into its confidence.

By-Elections Postponed

The fourth and last recorded division to date was on a further amendment of the Liberal leader to the motion to go into supply, calling for the immediate holding of by-elections in the six federal constituencies at present vacant. Mr. King contended that in view of the tremendous expenditures to which the government proposed to oblige the country during the coming year, it was absolutely essential that every constituency in the Dominion should be represented in the Commons during the present session.

The Progressives split again, and the motion was lost, 59 to 58, or by a majority of 31. The Premier declared that it was the right of the government to decide within six months of a vacancy when that vacancy should be filled, and intimated that it was not his intention to hold by-elections until after the session.

The four divisions in question have served fairly well to test the respective strengths of the parties, and the temper of the House. Government members are solidly behind the Premier. The Liberal opposition is solidly against him. The new Progressive Party has been voting upon a "go as you please" basis, and has accorded its support in somewhat impartial manner, while itself not initiating any legislation, or moving any amendments. In fact the new party has been holding a watching brief. It has not given any evidence of a desire for an immediate general election, and appears content to await the redistribution of federal seats which will follow the census. Through this redistribution it estimates the west will secure a score or so additional representation.

Redistributing Soon

Ambition for power in these times is something hard to understand. The Minister of Finance today is faced with the somewhat unenviable task of discovering ways and means for the bridging of a chain of \$130,000,000 as between estimated expenditures for the coming year totaling \$154,000,000, and revenues for the fiscal year just passed totaling \$146,000,000. There is a clamor for tariff reduction, and yet the tariff continues to be the mainstay of the Canadian federal exchequer. National railway deficits totaling \$70,000,000 or more have been reported, and for railways alone the sum of \$165,000,000 must be raised from revenues during the coming year. This is a sum equal to the total revenue during pre-war times.

In spite of the above facts the new Prime Minister evinces no inclination to slip from under, and shift responsibility to new shoulders until his constitutional term is finished, in 1932. It is his intention to attend the confer-

THE ARCHERS OF ST. SEBASTIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

One of the most interesting places in Bruges, both for its antiquity and its connection with the Royal House of Stewart, is the Guild of Archers of St. Sebastian.

Last summer I spent a few weeks in Bruges, and one day walking along

by crowned heads, who made a point of visiting the Archers' Guild, and inscribed their names in the Golden Book, and many of them were made honorary members. There are interesting records of Queen Victoria's visits, and the two handsome silver cups were both presented by her; one on the occasion of her visit, and the other to commemorate her golden jubilee of membership.

During the winter months the members have their shooting competition in a place just outside the building; it is about 65 meters long and five

FOREIGN TRADE AS HELP TO SOUTH

Development of International Commerce Way Out of Many American Difficulties, Says Federal Reserve Board Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The solution of the present business problems in the south lies in maintaining and further developing the foreign trade of the United States, according to William P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking at the conference of representative southern bankers with the directors of the War Finance Corporation. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering ways of improving conditions with respect to the marketing of cotton and other southern products.

"The way out of many of the difficulties which are confronting this country at the present time, and of the difficulties which are peculiar to the south especially, lies in the development of our foreign trade, especially with the Orient, South America and Europe," Mr. Harding said.

He denied that the south was "down and out," but admitted that southern problems were very grave.

"I think the great difficulty in the south today," he said, "lies in the fact that it has on hand a quantity of products which in ordinary circumstances would be moved abroad, but which cannot go on account of present conditions. I do not think there is any actual overproduction in this country of any raw material or essential products."

The main cause of agricultural depression in this country, Mr. Harding thought, was lack of a potential buying power in other countries.

Speaking of the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation recently organized in the south, Mr. Harding said that corporation, in conjunction with the War Finance Corporation, had an opportunity to point the way out of the financial woods. It was going to take some time to develop the situation, but the export business of the south as well as of every other section of the country must be developed and maintained if present conditions were to be worked out. It would require time, patience and persistent effort. In the meantime it was clearly the duty of the banking interests of the agricultural sections of the country to do what they could to ease the situation along.

The agricultural sections of the country, Mr. Harding declared, are very much interested in peace.

"We need an official peace," he stated, "and we need a cessation of hostilities and general pacification all over the world. The best way to stabilize and tranquilize Europe is to furnish it with the necessities and raw materials that it needs in order that the idle population may be put back to work and that trade relations between European nations and other nations of the world may be resumed."

"From any angle we look at the problem, the answer is the further development of foreign trade, not only with the idea of getting rid of our surplus products, but the more trade we have abroad, the more progress is made in world stabilization and toward the resumption of normal conditions throughout the world."

SCHOOLS

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

Students entered on probation at any date.

AEOLIAN HALL V. M. WHEAT, Director

THE TOLTEC CLUB

AN OUTING CLUB FOR BOYS IN NEW YORK CITY

Afterschool sports in Central Park and at a local gymnasium and swimming pool, Saturday and holidays at the Club Farm near Sunwood, New York. All kinds of athletic games and winter sports. For full information address the Director, 81 Jane St., New York City.

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FOR RENT—Summer home, beautifully situated, 3 miles from town, 1000 feet above sea level, May 10th; photo and description sent; refs. B-44. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HAST 22nd St., near Gramercy Park, four-room apartment furnished; references. K-40. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

UNFURNISHED 5-room, 1st-floor apartment, with sunroom, to let June 1st. Garage if desired. Dodge running car for male. 175 Harvard St., Brooklyn. Tel. Brookline 5238.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE for two children of school age; wages \$60 to \$70. Mrs. EDWARD MILLIS, Hewlett, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED secretary, stenographer, bookkeeper, M. emploied, desires change. Hartford, Conn. 216, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CLASSIFIED

Classified Advertisements

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

SCHOOLHOUSE DEPARTMENT

Planning Contractors

The Schoolhouse Commissioners of the City of Boston invite qualified proposals to install and complete the piping system in the Public Latin School, Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston, and give the same to the highest bidder, company approved by the Commissioners. In the sum of 45 per cent of the entire contract price. Only bids on or before April 15, 1931, will be accepted. Bids should be submitted to the City Commissioners, Room 1009, City Hall Annex, signed by the bidder, and left before 12 o'clock noon of Friday, April 22, 1931, at the office of the Commissioners. Bidder will be required to furnish a certified check or cash for the amount of his bid. The City Commissioners, Room 1009, City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass., will be responsible for the delivery of the piping system to the Public Latin School, Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston, Mass., and the payment of the same to the highest bidder.

JOHN J. LOHMAN, JAMES J. MAHER, RALPH HARRINGTON DOANE, Commissioners.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

NEAT American business couple desire permanent lodgings, preferably with kitchenette or kitchenette equipment, electricity, etc.; orderly surroundings; occupied by man two months \$250 to \$300, accessible to location New Jersey excluded; accessible to 77th St. and Columbus, 3-39. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

914 BEACON ST., Boston, Mass.—Exceptional room to let and exceptional family table, people accommodated.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Summer work, preferably New England, as teaching or summer camp work, by M. I. T. graduate teaching at Univ. of Buffalo, 2-51. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

L. H. SERVICE

Watchmaker and Jeweler, Engraving Phone Berk. 578

TUPPER & REED

Shattuck Ave. at T. & D. Custer Victor-Victrolas and Records Aeolian—Vocalion

The EMBROIDERY SHOP

MISS M. VAN CHROMBRUGGE Telephone Berkeley 156 2111 Center Street

Sayors

HOSIERY UNDERWEAR ART NEEDLEWORK 2115 CENTER STREET AT SHATTUCK

VARSITY CANDY SHOP

FINE CANDIES FROZEN DELICACIES Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

H. RINGHOLM Tailors to Men and Women 2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

RADON'S BOOK STORE STATIONERY AND BOOKS 2225 SHATTUCK AVE.

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We safeguard your interests 2079 Addison Street

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2025 SHATTUCK AVENUE Kodak Finishing & Pictures & Framing

The Misses' Shop

2025 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Steps"

An Exclusive Assortment of DRESSES, FROCKS, WRAPS, BLOUSES

Unusual Values and Unusual Quality

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One of Berkeley's Largest Stores

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PHONE 222

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New Spring Models

SUITS, COATS, WRAPS AND DRESSES

MADE TO MEASURE

At almost pre-war prices.

M. DONNER, Ladies' Tailor.

Phone Oakdale 235 14TH AND WEBSTER STS.

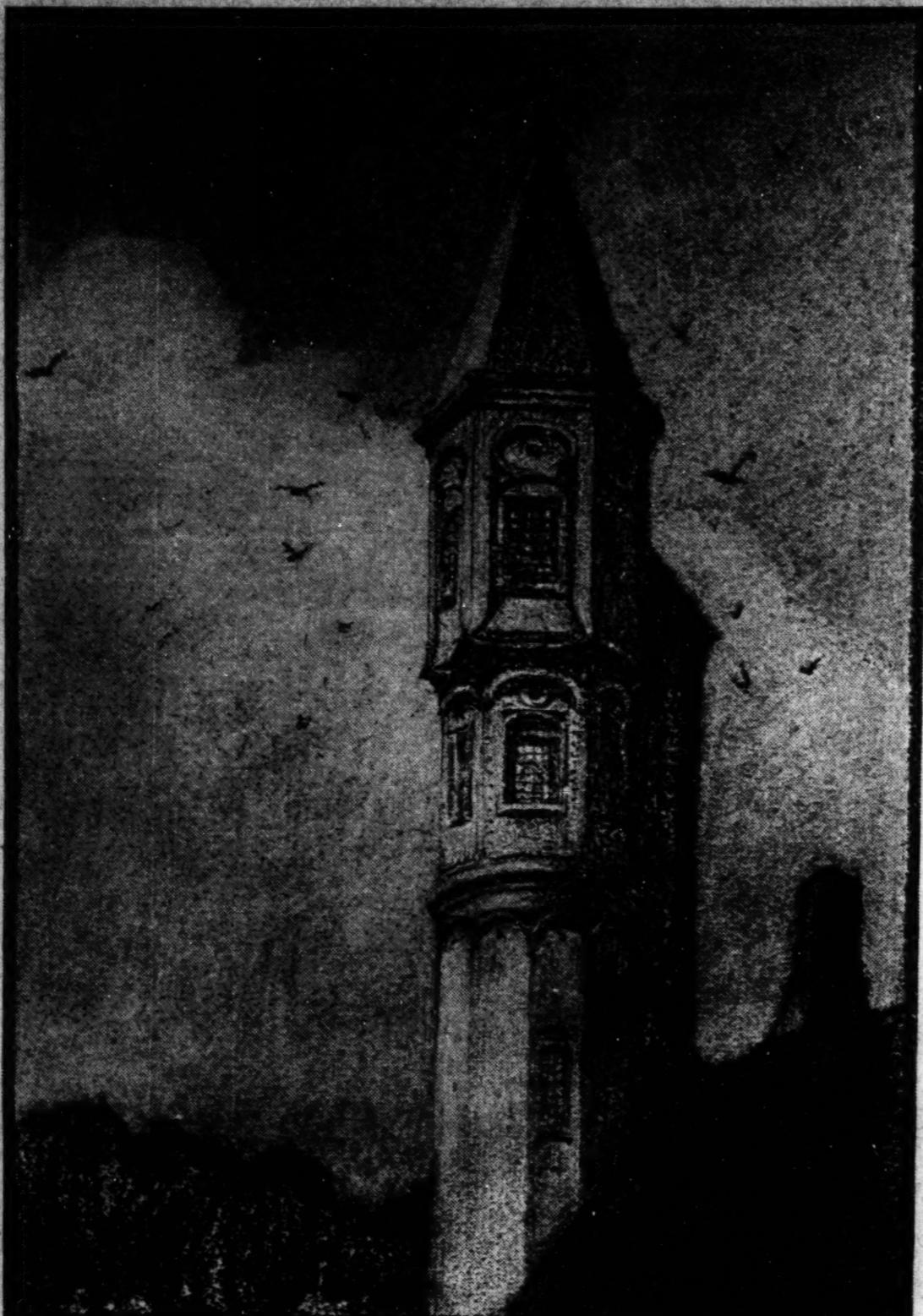
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Continuous Service

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Between Broadway and Franklin

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The 495,904

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Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House
FORTY-SIX SECTIONS
NOW DISPLAYING

ADVANCED SPRING MERCHANDISE

Quality Before All Else
Clay, 14th and 15th Streets



207 Chestnut St., OAKLAND, CAL.

Chas. C. Navlet Co.

Nurserymen Seedsman Florists

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN

917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

JIM BALLARD
MEN'S HATTER
100 Washington St., Oakland

HINGSTON'S
FORD SERVICE THAT SATISFIES
800 TELEGRAPH AVE.

BIRD-RYMER CO.

Lighting Fixtures

Designers and Manufacturers

FOR RETAIL TRADE ONLY

SALESROOMS

MAPLE HALL, 14TH STREET

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MANHATTAN LAUNDRY CO.

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Rotary Wash.

SERVICE—OAKLAND AND BERKELEY

Suits to Order \$28.00

Tailoring, Cleaning and Dyeing

H. STARK, 541 Jones St., Mr. T. M. C. &

HUSING BROS.

Groceries, Fruits, Delicatessen

QUALITY AND SERVICE
212 14th St., Phone Lakeside 525 and 526

Capwells

CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS., OAKLAND, CALIF.

A Progressive Department Store

with a 20 year's service record. A store true to its ideals to be a worthy business factor in a great community; true to its merchandising policy of displaying merchandise, fair dealing and best store service.

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SIMTH BROTHERS

670-474 15th Sts.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

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VOGUE

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MRS. AUMOCK

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Latest Styles Arriving Daily

All Goods Guaranteed

Alterations Included

STUART, THE PRINTER

Commercial and Society Printing

250 Emerson St. Phone TIE-2-W.

E. B. QUACKENBUSH

Furniture—New and Used

Phone 52 204 Main St.

MENDENHALL CO.

DRY GOODS

House Furnishing Goods

Ladies' Dresses, Suits, Coat, Cerests Underwear and Hosiery

FRAZER & CO.

SPRING, 1921

New Goods Arriving Daily

HANDWOVEN WOOL PLAIDS

BEAUTIFUL VOLEAIS

NEW SUITS AND DRESSES

DAINTY BLOUSES

REDVINE CORSETS—PHOENIX HOSIERY

Serviceable

Reliable

FOOTWEAR

THOITS SHOE STORE

116 University Avenue

M. C. HALLUM

TAILOR

120 Emerson Street

Palo Alto Furniture Co.

Rugs—Linoleums

Window Shades and Stoves

Phone 12 300 University Ave.

Family Hotel and Transient Accommodations

Hotel Palo Alto

PUBLIC SWIMMING ROOM

Two Minutes Ride from Stanford University

HYDE'S BOOKSTORE

Stationery and Pictures

Owner University Ave. and Ramona St.

ORDERS taken for infants' complete layettes, for particular babies. MISS COLBEK, 221 Ad. Diane Ave., Palo Alto.

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Fancy Meats

Phone 624-N 400 412 High St.

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Interior Decoration, Antiques

Objects of Art

250 Geary St., San Francisco

CRYSTAL CAFETERIA

Carefully selected foods well cooked

and prepared by qualified workers

MURIO

702 Market Street

Palace Building

New Quality Lunch Room

200 GRANT AVENUE

Third Floor

VICTORIA CAFETERIA

Home recipes used in preparing wholesome

carefully selected foods.

121 POWELL STREET

FLEUR DE LIS CORSET SHOP

CUSTOM MADE CORSETS AND LINING

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Franklin 2600

200 Geary St., San Francisco

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler

Diamonds and Jewelry

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Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

CENTRAL DAIRY PRODUCTS

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Stationery Specialists

ENGRAVING and EMBOSSED

Cards for all occasions, especially

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PROTZMAN and STEPHENS

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GOOD CLOTHING FOR

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100-200-300-500 J St.

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Clothing Renovatory

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A Department Store for the People

MENTION the needs of the home and

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We are eager to make friends as

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SANTA CRUZ

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MISS FRANCIS LEWIN

Victoria Chocolate makes

COFFEE COFFEE COFFEE

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Block Levy & Co.

SMART SHOES

FOR WOMEN, JUNIOR GIRLS

STOCKTON STORE AT O'FARRELL

Same Store Joseph Magnin Co.

SAN FRANCISCO

L. D. McLean Co.

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1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.

Telephone Prospect 7896

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART AND COMMERCE

An Open Letter by William

Did I ever tell you that William was once a descriptive reporter. He was rather esteemed in London, but he would have little success in America, as he dislikes headlines, and he would never place the exciting episode of a meeting at the head of his article, but let it drop unobtrusively, and properly, into the place where it happened. He does not know shorthand, as William rarely reported actual phrases, but preferred to dwell upon the inner meaning and tendency of the speaker's address, and the receptive, or indifferent, attitude of the audience. As to headlines, I remember that when Sir Henry Tate presented The National Gallery of British Art to the British Nation, William's article, on the opening of the gallery by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1897, was entitled simply, "A GIRL."

Although he is no longer on the staff of any newspaper William enjoys sending long descriptive accounts to his friends of anything that has interested him. He is one of those queer people who enjoy writing provided it is not for publication.

One of his long letters has lately been brought to my notice. I asked William's permission to publish it. At first he demurred. Then he looked the missive through, smiled sardonically and said, "Print it if you like. I suspect your readers will greet it quite tranquilly. As for yourself—well, it's done now." Here is his letter, as it was written.

"In New York, probably in other cities also, Listening Luncheon Clubs are popular. The members meet once a week, eat, and then listen for half an hour to some Celebrity (more or less) who has been invited to address them. That is why I call them Listening Clubs. Americans are strenuous listeners. They enjoy being talked to, or at."

"The luncheon in question, which I attended, began at half-past 12, rather a breaking-into-the-morning hour. I was the guest of an advertising man, but you must understand that in America Advertising is an art. Some of the best brains practice it. Publicity is as a career. Essay writing doesn't. Ask a bright young man just down from college what he is going to do, and likely enough he'll answer, 'Advertising.'

"I was interested in my fellow listening luncheons. They were an intelligent-looking lot of men, keen, practical faces, yet with a look on them as if they were accustomed to reaching out for something beyond mere business. If you could make a composite photograph of the members of the Bankers Club and the Century Club, you might get the kind of face I mean."

"Oh, I haven't yet told you who these Listening Luncheons were. They are the Art Directors Club: to them are due most of the advertisements in journals, magazines, and on the boardings. As far as I can gather the Art Directors Club is to them what the Art Directors Club is to them. The Art Directors Club (I am quoting from the handbook to their first picture exhibition), was organized early in 1920 by a group of men ambitious for the progress of art in advertising and industry, who believed they could contribute to the best interests of art and advertising by collective participation in art affairs."

"They have just held their first picture exhibition at the National Arts Club. I didn't see it myself, but I am told that every painting and drawing shown (there were nearly three hundred of them), had been done to advertise goods—phonos, hats, motors, varnish, soap, and so forth."

"When I sat down at twelve thirty-one I had quite a surprise. The gentleman who had been selected by the Art Directors Club to address them that day was an old acquaintance. He waved his hand to me; but I did not return his salute, as I dislike public manifestations. I call him an old acquaintance. No doubt he would describe me as his dear friend William, but that is only an expression of his ready enthusiasm. Frankly, his admiration for anything and everybody bores me. His theory is that there is something of good in every person and in every picture, and that if you encourage the good it grows. Another of his oddities is that when he is interested in anything he imagines that everybody else is equally interested. Often he is tactless. Sometimes when I especially want to be alone he'll sit and talk and talk about art, and when I rise and look from the window, or take a book from the shelf, as a hint that I wish to go, he talks all the faster, and seems to enjoy my annoyance. His enthusiasms perplex me. My art taste, as you know, is somewhat exclusive, but he, you would hardly believe it, is able to be lyrical about Memling and Mantegna almost in the same breath. I admit that he is popular, a 'good mixer,' as they say here, but that is, I think, only because he likes to be liked, and to give pleasure and really seems to tolerate certain kinds of people who, to me, are abhorrent. I call him Mr. Pleasant. His name would convey nothing to you, as he is not known outside book and picture circles. Americans almost always misspell, and mispronounce his name. They give it an additional a or e, and change the l into a y. This misspelling and mispronouncing of his name is the only thing that makes him angry. He's a queer chap."

"I must admit, when the time came for Mr. Pleasant to make his speech, that he 'put it over.' The reason is, I think, that to a new audience his enthusiasms are rather tiring. I know them too well, and make my own valuations. Face-to-face with Mr. Pleasant I am sometimes a little carried away, but on reflection, after he has left me, my natural sobriety



"Washington Bridge, Harlem River, New York City," from a charcoal drawing by Peter Marcus

Courtesy of Mich Galleries, New York

enables my judgment to discount his specious, ran-about admirations. He has a kind of humor, a way of saying odd or unexpected things with a grave face; but I have learnt to circumvent this by watching his eyes. They are tell-tales.

"Mr. Pleasant began his speech characteristically. He said that whenever he heard a man praising his country, or his state, or his audience he always wanted to run away into a wood and hide his face. I knew what was coming. It came. He said that he was obliged, even against the grain, to praise his audience to its face, 'Because you Gentlemen are doing what artists seldom do, you are working not merely for yourselves, but also for the cause of Art.' The audience perked up. They then proceeded to compliment The Art Directors Club on their first exhibition of pictures, and he actually said that the works there shown were quite up to the level of most exhibitions. He picked out certain pictures for especial praise. One was Edward MacDowell composing his 'Woodland Sketches' in his New Hampshire Garden. Certainly Mr. Pleasant had prepared himself for his pleasant speech. He had studied the pictures in the exhibition and he played prettily with them, bestowing praise and blame; and he touched not inaptly on the psychology of advertising. It was amusing to see an advertising man, when his specialty was being discussed, 'sit up and take notice.' Mr. Pleasant has a curious way of assuming that what he is talking about is important, because he is giving his mind to it. I wish I had that faculty.

"Then he made a statement with which, I admit, I am half inclined to agree. He said that often he found the advertisement pages of magazines more interesting than the literary pages, and he instances the advertisements of Somebody's Varnish, of a Tree Expert, of an Automobile, of Wagner playing, of MacDowell composing, and a Luncheon Party in a garden where a dish is being served which is one of a number of varieties. His explanation of the excellence of the advertising pages was ingenious. He said that advertisers had to make their pages interesting. Literary editors were chiefly concerned in keeping up what they supposed to be a high literary standard.

"Toward the end of his speech his praise became more direct, and more fluent. I could not follow him closely, as when he gets excited and over-interested in his theme he talks much too quickly, and is impatient of applause. As far as I could gather his argument was that as artists seem to have no power of coordination or cohesion among themselves to further the interests of Art, the job should be undertaken by Commerce, by such corporations as The Art Directors Club. You have money," he said, "you have organizing power, you have vision, you know how to be art, be Patrons of Art! Build a Palace of Arts, here, in New York, and run it on business-lines. Make it pay. Other cities will follow you. Here you have the nucleus of an organization. Go ahead."

"Mr. Pleasant then dropped into his impressive, intimate mood. I know it well because it is the tone and intonation he assumes when he is reading his own articles aloud. He suggested that The Art Directors Club should have a permanent exhibition hall somewhere down-town; that they should not only commission artists to paint pictures for them, but that they should also visit exhibitions and purchase works which, by clever lettering, could be allied to the names of the goods they wish to advertise; and that they should show these new acquisitions for a month in their perma-

nent gallery before they are turned over to the lithographer or block-maker.

"Mr. Pleasant always ends well. He knows the virtue of a pause, and the dropped voice. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'in the new world that will arise, the new Patron of Art will not be a Prince, not a Church—but Commerce.' Of course there was loud applause, and, for a moment, I was impressed.

"Mr. Pleasant has announced that he and Belinda (that's another of his oddities: to introduce domestic matters into his articles) have booked

passages in the vessel on which I am sailing for England. So I shall hear his Art and Commerce talk all over again. Well, as you know, I am an expert at hiding in my cabin. . . . I have been talking to one of The Art Directors Club men. He seems to think that there is something in Mr. Pleasant's idea. I shall never get used to mankind."

William is forgiven. He did not pretend that he had not written the above letter. Belinda says that my forgiveness is outrageous. "Your friend William is a prig," she added.

Q. R.

ILIA REPIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps no modern Russian painter has enjoyed a more widespread reputation in Russia than Ilia Repin. For at least three decades he was intensely popular and held a unique place, not only in art circles, but also among the leaders of progressive thought. Had Repin ceased painting 20 years since he would have undoubtedly been remembered as the chief spokesman of awakened nationalism and sincere realism in art and as an indomitable fighter against the dead formalism of academic traditions and classical routine. Unfortunately, for the last two decades he has chosen to talk against time, and once the idol of the Russian intelligentsia he now lives in exile.

With the passing of the years, when new paths were sought by younger generations, Repin became possessed of an absolute belief that there exists but one way of artistic self-expression. He has shown neither interest nor sympathy for the efforts of his one-time disciples. His attitude has been one of uncompromising opposition toward those who refused to be a high literary standard.

"Toward the end of his speech his praise became more direct, and more fluent. I could not follow him closely, as when he gets excited and over-interested in his theme he talks much too quickly, and is impatient of applause. As far as I could gather his argument was that as artists seem to have no power of coordination or cohesion among themselves to further the interests of Art, the job should be undertaken by Commerce, by such corporations as The Art Directors Club. You have money," he said, "you have organizing power, you have vision, you know how to be art, be Patrons of Art! Build a Palace of Arts, here, in New York, and run it on business-lines. Make it pay. Other cities will follow you. Here you have the nucleus of an organization. Go ahead."

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bring itself brings this world to you and realizes his best when he succeeds in taking you into his confidence.

Repin's impressions of life are fluent and precise. Nowhere does he make any attempt to penetrate into the realms of the unknown, the inexplicable, the immeasurable. Life, especially Russian life, is to him a series of exciting situations and tragic moments. He is a brilliant conversationalist in art, a talented story-teller, an ardent recorder of facts and a moralist.

Outside portraiture Repin's art is that of a publicist and litterateur. His canvases are fly-leaves and pamphlets on burning questions of Russian cultural life of a few generations. Repin's efforts in art are precisely what the Russian intelligentsia demanded from the artists a few decades ago. Art, they insisted, must teach and serve the "people." Beauty is life and the leaders in social thought and art must follow the masses. An infinite contemplation of Repin's works is unthinkable. A crowded crowd in a stadium must be hundreds of eyes gazing in admiration at the canvases, laughing or smiling, discussing the depicted incidents.

Probably because of Repin's eagerness for themes from Russian history he has been erroneously placed in the ranks of the Russian historical painters.

His canvases are of harlequin dancers and figures of traveling exhibitors, the "Perevivzhniki," of which Repin became the dominant figure. From an apprentice to a village painter of sacred images he rose to a position of the guiding spirit of the realistic school in Russian painting.

In pictorial art the struggle for nationalism and realism resulted in a secession movement of the famous "13" who later formed an organization of traveling exhibitors, the "Perevivzhniki," of which Repin became the dominant figure. From an apprentice to a village painter of sacred images he rose to a position of the guiding spirit of the realistic school in Russian painting.

In 1873 Repin's "Bargeman" (Burak) was hailed by the younger generation as a sort of manifesto for the followers of the realistic school.

This canvas came as a result of Repin's travels on the River Volga.

The somewhat overdone realism of the "Bargeman" is redeemed by its unsurpassed craftsmanship, true observation of nature, wonderful characterization and sincerity.

The rising tide of revolutionary consciousness in Russia supplied Repin with many themes. He paints the lives of men and women in conflict with political absolutism. Such canvases as the "Arrest," the "Conspirators," and the "Unexpected Return" are known almost in every Russian household.

Pictorial art is Repin's real field, where he has no superior, perhaps, in Russia. The artist is at his best when he can observe his models at close range, literally touch them. Tolstoy especially held a peculiar fascination for him. Repin's portraits will probably live long after his fame as a genre painter will have been forgotten.

Forme forme, these old retreats amid the world of London streets. My eye is pleased with all it meets in Bloomsbury.

Wilfred Whitten.

Exhibition of Masterworks
American Artists

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Inness Twachtman

Davis La Farge

Weir Death

Murphy and others

Vose Galleries
396 Boylston Street, Boston

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK—Architecture, mother of the arts, has gathered her brood about her in pageant-like array in the thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the Architectural League, which event may be called the semi-official dedication of the new south wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This noble annex is still unfinished—most opportunely, as it turns out, for the present purpose. The unfloored, unplastered and unpainted condition of the place gave opportunity to the landscape gardeners, scenic designers, sculptors and other large-scale exhibitors to build from the ground up, and lay out green vistas, shadowy grottoes with glistening statues and purring fountains, spacious courts, grand staircases, corridors, platforms, terraces, galleries, niches and alcoves for stained-glass windows, furniture displays, tapestry looms in operation, and all the colorful processes and outpourings of the allied arts and crafts, which in conjunction with the beguiling projects of the associated landscape architects give an artistic hearth-and-home atmosphere to the atrium of the present show-place. Rough red brick walls throughout the lofty salons of both floors make a delightful and grim, yet warm-toned background for the brilliant mural paintings, and the alken tapestry and batik hangings of gorgeous dye that naturally predominate in a show staged by mural artists.

Some pragmatical critics say the league ought to live up more literally to its architectural pretensions by flooding all the available space with blue prints, plans, elevations and working-scale drawings of details. Instead of the superb photographs, water-color sketches and realistic models in miniature which at present open windows to the visitor's imagination, and give a bird's-eye view of architecture in all its aspects and relations. There is room enough for both and glory enough for all in the installation now on view; and it is easy to observe what interests people, even professional students and shop-talking building contractors.

Here, for instance, is Cass Gilbert, modern master-builder and latter-day Sir Christopher Wren, with sundry detailed designs of his new Detroit Public Library; but what arrests the passing throng is the exhibit of the actual bronze doors of that monumental building; or the pictures of the unbendable Woolworth, that fairylike fabric of Renaissance Gothic rising like a fountain or a flame out of the stone caisson of Broadway, in response to the purely practical need of a modern Manhattan office building.

In other words, the luxuriant creative spirit of American architecture is all over the league fete, which at last can give New York a routine artistic function comparable with the Paris springtime salons in the vast exposition buildings of the Champs Elysées and the Trocadero. It will last until May 1.

One of a hundred sculpture novelties is Charles Cary Rumsey's majestic fountain figure of a primitive ancestral woman, our "Pagan King," a bovine Juno who was the innocent cause of trouble in a jury when through error somebody would have excluded her. One of a thousand painted mural decorations is the large prismatic canvas of harlequin dancers by Arthur B. Davies, loaned by John Quinn for the glittering "Salon Carré" at the south end of the main floor, which is the jewel casket of the whole exhibition. Here, amidst shimmering silks and rich brocades, and Robert Chang's flamingo screens, are crystal cases of curios, enamels, small bronzes, ivory elephants, apes and peacocks, and Henry B. Culver's elaborate model of a seventeenth century royal British battleship, Sovereign of the Seas. All this prismatic scintillation of light and color is focused and reflected in Davies' decoration, high on the end wall—a flat pattern of figures in simple harmonious lines and rhythmic movement.

Everywhere is glowing evidence of the fact that the mural painters set up this exhibition. Pictures of all

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THE HOME FORUM

I See a Canvass'd Ship

Even now I'm pillow'd on a bed of flowers
That crowns a lofty cliff, which proudly towers
Above the ocean-waves. The stalks,
and blades,
Chequer my tablet with their quivering shades.
On one side is a field of drooping oats,
Through which the poppies show their scarlet coats;
So pert and useless, that they bring to mind
The scarlet coats that pester human-kind.
And on the other side, outspread, is seen
Ocean's blue mantle streak'd with purple, and green.
Now 'tis I see a canvass'd ship, and now
Mark the bright silver curling round her prow.
I see the lark down-dropping to his nest;
And the broad winged sea-gull never at rest;
For when no more he spreads his feathers free,
His breast is dancing on the restless sea.
Now I direct my eyes into the west,
Which at this moment is in sunbeams dress;

—Keats.

A Dénouement

As I look out of my window, my eyes tempted from my work by the grateful sight of the Spring-time green, I see an imposing and dignified procession pass majestically, at a dignified rate of progress, along the highway. It is a procession of four gigantic vans, like small barns mounted on wheels. The vans are beautifully painted in the brightest and shiniest of carriage paint, and on their ample sides they bear pictures of mighty warehouses—warehouses of the reddest red brick imaginable, and of such vast dimensions that the perspective looks too good to be true. These vans are drawn by huge, well-groomed, handsomely caparisoned Percheron horses. Each van carries a crew of three or four sturdy-looking men. There is an air of well-to-do respectability about the whole outfit; and the great, tightly closed doors at the back of the vans give a suggestion of decent privacy and seclusion, which imply a proper respect for the goods and chattels of a home on the move.

Very presently the procession will stop at its destination, which is at a house where the sign "To Let" has just been removed, and the stalwart-looking men will jump down and open the great doors, and dive into the cavernous depths within; and in an incredibly short time, with a wonderful skill and precision, they will shift their bulky cargo of trunks and furniture from van to house, deposit-

ing every article according to directions, and being so obliging and pleasant about it all, and never breaking or scratching anything, that the delighted owner of the goods and chattels will give them twice as much money as he had intended to... I sigh as I look back across the

a lot of discarded furniture and household belongings generally, which we had given to an obliging junkman, who had kindly consented to take them away. It was quite an accumulation of legless chairs, broken-down kitchen furniture and worn-out bedding, and it included a number of

notice of hospitality for a consideration; and were shown, by a pretty maid in calico, into an upper room,—a neat, cheerful, common room, with bright flowers in the open windows, and white muslin curtains for contrast.—"Saunterings," Charles Dudley Warner.

"Twelve journeys in the forest."

"Life and Its Great Realities"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On page 149 of "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs.

Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of

Christian Science, asks the question:

"Is *materia medica* a science or a bun-

die of speculative human theories?

The prescription," she continues,

"which succeeds in one instance fails

in another, and this is owing to the

different mental states of the patient.

These states are not comprehended,

and they are left without explanation

except in Christian Science. The rule

and its perfection of operation never

vary in Science."

But it is to be done in the name of

Christ, that is, through the under-

standing of Truth, not through the

study of error. As Mrs. Eddy says on

page 65 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "We must not consider the

false side of existence in order to gain

the true solution of Life and its great

realities."

shall follow them that believe; It my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

But it is to be done in the name of

Christ, that is, through the under-

standing of Truth, not through the

study of error. As Mrs. Eddy says on

page 65 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "We must not consider the

false side of existence in order to gain

the true solution of Life and its great

realities."

Coleridge as a Connoisseur

Of all the great talkers of ancient

or modern times, the Coryphaeus, or

Jupiter Tonans, who "Sternhold him-

self out-Sternholded," was unquestionably Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Though eulogized so often as a con-

verser, he was, in fact, rather a lec-

turer, preacher, declaimer, or thinker

and poured forth his brilliant,

unbroken monologues of two or three

hours' duration to listeners so be-

witched and fascinated,—so dazzled

by the light which he threw upon

every subject, even the dullest, as

the sun turns the dreariest vapors

into clouds of gold,—so charmed by

the words, so rich, so round, so

many-hued, that passed before their

gaze like a flight of purple birds,—

that, like Adam, the hearers "for-

got all place,—all seasons and their

change."

The enthusiastic Haslitt, the

conscientious John Foster, and the

severely critical Dr. Quincey, alike

exhaust their superlatives in testifying

to his power. "He spun daily,"

says the latter, "theories more gorgo-

neous far, and supported by a luxury

of images such as no German that

ever breathed could have emulated in

his dreams."

In his best moments, he was one of the most suggestive and instructive of talkers,—a teacher of teachers. The value of his discourses lay not so much in the positive knowledge that they communicated, as in the intellectual stimulus they supplied, the spirit of inquiry they provoked, the self-ignorance and superficiality of which they made men conscious, and the great basal principles which they revealed. Much of the effect of Coleridge's eloquence was owing, no doubt, to the charms of his manner; for his voice, it is said, was naturally soft and good.—"The Great Conversers," William Mathews.

Tendency

"Our best political life, whatever the howlers may say, is tending toward equality, beauty and holiness." —Vachel Lindsay.

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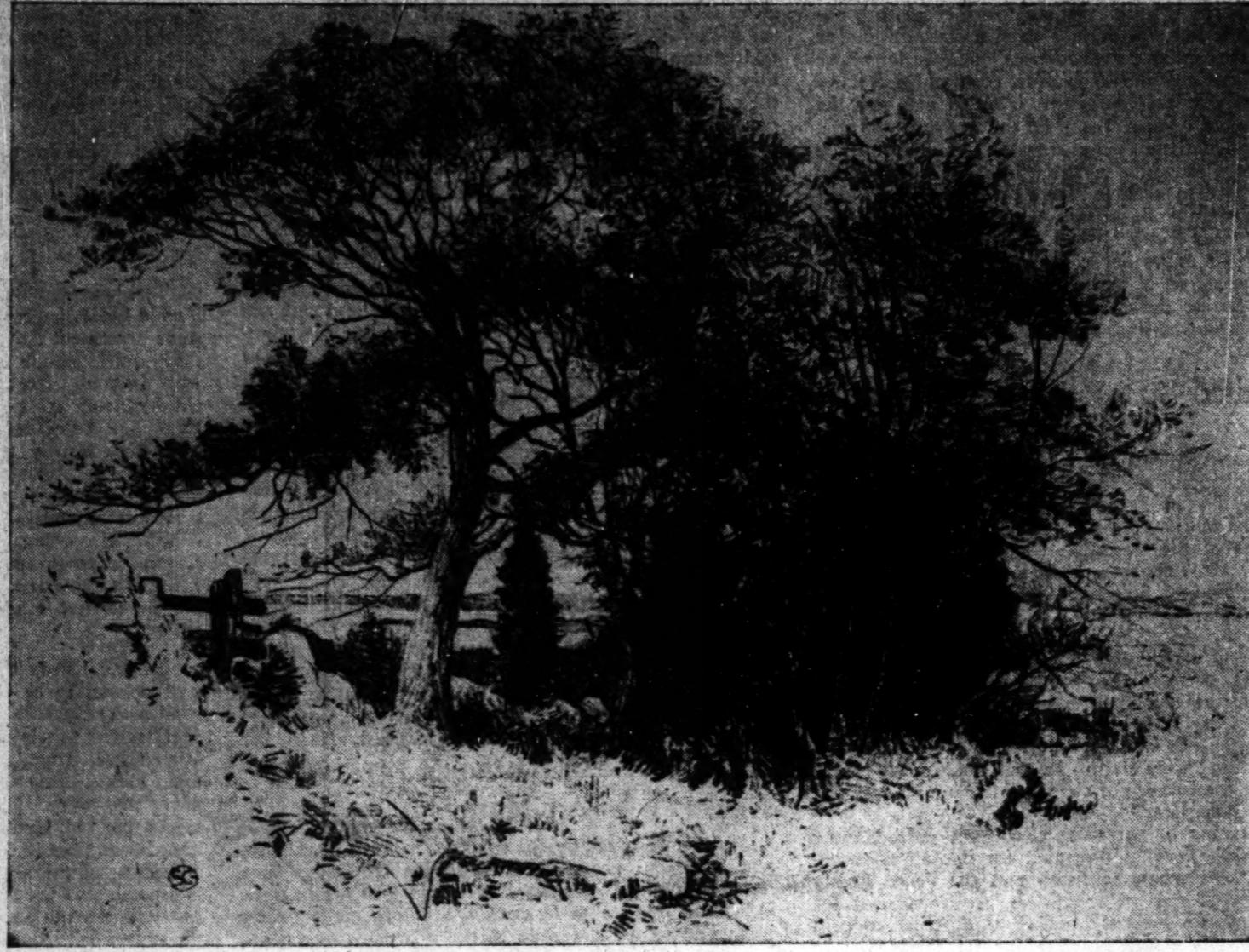
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See, on Yonder Woody Ridge

See, on yonder woody ridge,
The pine is bending his proud top, and now
Among the nearer groves, chestnut and oak
Are tossing their green boughs about.
Lo, where the grassy meadow runs
In waves!

The deep distressful silence of the scene
Breaks up with mingling of unnumbered sounds
And universal motion. He is come,
Shaking a shower of blossoms from the shrubs.
And bearing on their fragrance; and he brings
Music of birds, and rustling of young boughs,
And sound of swaying branches, and the voice
Of distant waterfalls. All the green herbs
Are stirring in his breath; a thousand flowers.
By the road-side and the borders of the brook.
Nod gayly to each other; glossy leaves are twinkling in the sun, as if the dew Were on them yet, and silver waters break
Into small waves and sparkle as he comes.

—William Cullen Bryant

Two Reasons for a Walk

The next day Jean put a little linen and a change of shoes in a bag, and without telling any one of his intention hurried to the mountain, and to the lodge of Heidenbruch.

The square house, with green shutters, and the meadow, and the forest all round the clearing, were smoking as if a fire had devoured the heath and grass, and left the beech and pines intact. Long wreaths of mist seemed to emanate from the soil, and to grow tenacious, and uniting, lose themselves in the low clouds, which glided along, rising from the valleys and going up the slopes towards the invisible mystery of Sainte Odile. The humidity penetrated to the very depths of the forests. It was everywhere. Drops of water shone on the pine needles, streamed in threads down the bare trunks of the beeches, polished the pebbles, swelled the many mosses, and traveling over the land, and flowing on dead leaves, went to swell the brooks, whose cadence song could be heard on all sides—the grasshoppers of winter, whose song never ceases.

Jean went up to the middle of the slope in front of the house was M. Ulrich, gaunter than Jean, with a soft hat, the telescope slung over his shoulder, his dog gambolling round him; old Pierre very dignified and solemn, carrying on his shoulders a great pack wrapped in linen and fastened by straps; then Jean Oberlé, bending over a staff-officer's map, which the others knew by heart, discussing the two ways to go.

"What are you taking away, uncle?"
—"My telescope."

"Such an old one."

"I cling to it, my friend; it belonged to my great uncle, General Biehler. It saw the back of the Prussians at Jena."

Half an hour later, in the meadow

on the slope in front of the house was

M. Ulrich, gaunter than Jean, with a

soft hat, the telescope slung over his

shoulder, his dog gambolling round

him; old Pierre very dignified and

solemn, carrying on his shoulders a

great pack wrapped in linen and

fastened by straps; then Jean Oberlé,

bending over a staff-officer's map,

which the others knew by heart,

discussing the two ways to go.

"I see, tell uncle!"

This time the last window to the

left opened, and the refined face, the

eyes of a watcher, the pointed beard

of M. Ulrich Biehler were framed be-

twixen two shutters thrown back against the white wall.

"Uncle, I have at least a dozen wood-cutting places to visit. I begin this morning, and I come to take you for a companion, to-day, to-morrow, and every day..."

"Twelve journeys in the forest."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Wizard and the Miners

THE "Wizard" has won the first point in the great coal struggle. After insisting that nothing would persuade them to reconsider their stand on the pumping of the mines, the officials of the Federation have reconsidered it. It is only a point in the game, and it does not affect the main issue. It is rather, as was said in an earlier editorial on the subject, a part of the maneuvering for position. But it means that the Prime Minister has taken instantaneous advantage of the false step of the Federation, and that the Federation, astonished at the storm raised by its action, is endeavoring to retrieve its false step. The calling out of the pumping staff and the desertion of the pit ponies introduced an element of sabotage and cruelty into the struggle; and this element may yet prove the losing card in the great economic game of "beggar-my-neighbor." If so, the miners will have been the cause of their own undoing. There is only one conceivable reason for the flooding of the mines, which in a measure must react upon the miners by delaying their reopening. That reason is the hope of intimidating the government and the owners by the prospective damage. The decision, all the same, exhibited as great a psychological miscalculation as was shown by the Germans in sending their airships over England. If there was one course more certain than another to turn public opinion against the miners, and to consolidate the opposition to their demands, it was this. When Mr. Lloyd George heard it, he may be forgiven if he sounded the Cromwellian note of triumph. "Verily, the Lord hath delivered them into our hands." For if the strike should be broken, there will have been no more powerful factor in breaking it than this.

The real issue is, however, something entirely different, it is the standard of living. There is a saying at the British pitheads that it is impossible for anyone not brought up in the pits to be a miner. When the dangers, discomforts, and strenuousness of the miners' life are comprehended, this is not a hard saying to accept. Even the curious Scot who gave utterance to the historic syllables, "Peebles for pleasure!" would think not once nor twice before substituting Cowdenbeath or Tonypandy. The ordinary mining village lies bare on some desolate moor. Its housing conditions are abominable: bathrooms are unknown, and drying sheds a question of caprice. Means of amusement there are none, unless it be to pass an hour in a dram-shop, or to chase a rabbit with a lurcher. Indeed, after the riots at Tonypandy, it was said, sardonically, that they might be regarded as what an Irishman would term "innocent diversion." This being the case, it is well not to be too pharisaical in condemning the case of the miners. A hundred years ago the people who lived in these villages were little better than animals. Today, after a century of battles they have gained, by the help of the union, a large measure of at least self-respect and decency. The war gave them the opportunity of acquiring a standard of comfort and living that they had never attained before. Since then they have declared, again and again, that they will never consent to return to the old conditions. And now comes the professor of "the dismal science" to argue with them, in the name of supply and demand, that this is just what they must do. And, with a gesture of rage and despair, they call out their men, and let the pits flood.

What right, says the outraged profiteer, have they to strike? The same right precisely, if it comes to that, by which the profiteer became a millionaire by selling in the dearest market during the war. The miner has the right to sell his labor in the dearest market. It may be annoying to the householder with an empty-coal bin, and disconcerting to the manufacturer facing keener competition. But the manufacturer does not propose to reduce the price of his cotton or shoes because the government has given up the control of the mines, nor does the provision merchant propose to take his eggs out of cold storage or reduce the cost of bacon because the householder is suffering from strained circumstances. In plain English, in a world which cares remarkably little for the Golden Rule, one offender preaching at another for not regarding it, is a little too like Satan reproving sin to be convincing.

All the same, it would be the height of folly to disguise the seriousness of the occasion. That which is beginning as a strike may at any moment be perverted into an effort at revolution. There are influences at work on the men's side, and these not the least powerful, which have really had this in view all the time, whilst a secret committee of the Prime Minister's supporters, occasionally joined by him, has been meeting and carefully watching the trend of events. The fact is that Mr. Lloyd George is completely suspect today in the Labor ranks. It is a curious bouleversement from the days of "Limehouse," but so it is; and the Prime Minister, who was ever a fighter, knows it, and is striking back. As is always the way in such cases, suspicion fills the air. The miners regard the sudden order for decontrol as an organized conspiracy for handing them over to the mercies of the owners: the Prime Minister regards the issuing of the strike notices as a prearranged first step in revolution. The forced deliveries by which the German coal fields were compelled to flood the French depots is a cause of offense to the miners, whereas the unreasonableness of the demand that an insolvent industry should be supported out of taxes is an outrage in the eyes of the Prime Minister. Nor does the suspicion end here. The sympathy of the railwaymen has undoubtedly been stimulated by the fear that when the period of railway control comes to an end in the autumn, they will be faced by precisely the same demands for reductions as the miners. And, as a consequence, they consider it better tactics to join with the miners now, and to take their chance of victory, than to await the certainty of defeat in detail.

As a consequence of all this, Conservatives like Lord

Robert Cecil and Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck are more in the good graces of Labor men today than the author of the famous budget and the old age pensions scheme. All the same, the assurance or fear, as the case may be, that "the Wizard" will rise to the occasion is unbroken, and it is a factor in Labor hesitations just as much as in the capitalistic confidence. The Minister whose unflinching audacity more, perhaps, than any one other human asset won the great war, is an ill man for the unions to have against them in the present struggle. None the less, let the Prime Minister have a care. He has apparently beaten the miners where they were wrong; let him beware of them where they are right. Great convulsions can only be cured in one way, by calming the perturbed human thought which has created them. The question of the mines never can be settled while legitimate grievances on either side remain. If Mr. Lloyd George wishes to prove himself farseeing rather than adroit, a statesman and not a politician, let him remember this.

The United States and the Shantung Issue

SOMETHING over twelve months ago, when the struggle for the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States was still in progress, the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 21, adopted a reservation withholding assent to the Shantung clauses of the Versailles compact. As originally proposed by Mr. Lodge, some six months previously, the reservation had been nothing if not specific. "The United States," it declared, "withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under the said articles, between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan." As finally adopted, the words "between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan" were deleted, thus, so it was urged, making the wording of the reservation "more civil to Japan," but, as Mr. Lodge quite justly remarked, not changing the meaning of the reservation "one iota."

The meaning of the reservation was, indeed, quite unmistakable. True, it depended for its full effectiveness upon the ultimate ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States. Nevertheless, as was pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor at the time, even a failure to ratify would be very far from robbing the Senate's action of all its value. In the most decisive way open to it, the treaty-making body of the United States refused to be party to the terrible act of injustice involved in the so-called Shantung settlement. "It is not too-much to say," declared a well-known authority on Far Eastern affairs, "that the demonstration of American disinterestedness given through the action of the United States Senate, not only saved our prestige in China, but gave the Chinese people the only encouragement that any great power has afforded in the trying year since the Peace Conference."

The latest action of the United States in regard to Shantung is, if possible, even more significant than that taken by the Senate. When the Secretary of State, in his recent note to the allied governments, outlined the attitude of the United States Government toward the award of the Island of Yap to Japan, and reserved to the United States full rights in the disposition of former German territory, he did not refer in any way to Shantung and Kiaochow. It was an expressive silence, for it was capable of only one explanation, namely, that the United States Government recognizes Shantung as an integral and inalienable part of China, and refuses, for one moment, to include it amongst "enemy property," the future of which rests with the allied and associated powers.

Article 156 of the Versailles Treaty declares that "Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges . . . which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung." The most elementary law of leasehold provides, of course, against any such transference. The action of the United States Senate, a year ago, and of the State Department, the other day, recognize this fact, and refuse their countenance to any arrangement which fails to recognize it. There is, after all, no other course to pursue, consistent with common justice, and common justice is all that China is asking where Shantung is concerned.

Armenia's Indictment of France

WHATEVER else may be said concerning the indictment of the policy of France in regard to Armenia, recently addressed to President Harding by the American Committee for Armenian Independence, it certainly is not lacking in straightforwardness. In the statement, which is really a message to Mr. Viviani through Mr. Harding, no attempt is made to conform to diplomatic usage or to seek safety in generalities. If the committee is of opinion that a certain military officer or a certain statesman is responsible for a certain objectionable development of policy it says so, and some of the charges are serious indeed. The committee insists that, immediately after the signing of the armistice with Turkey, French politicians began to conspire with the Turks to deprive the Armenians of the just fruits of the victory they had sacrificed so much to attain. It makes the categorical assertion that the massacre of 20,000 Armenians, within three months of the withdrawal of the British troops from Cilicia in the October of 1919, was due to the deliberate betrayal of Marash by General Gouraud, who about that time, desired an understanding with the Kemalists, and began to refer to them as "honorable opponents" and "chivalrous enemies," against whom "France was compelled to fight not from choice but from necessity."

The committee then goes on to refer to the vigorous press campaign instituted in France in favor of the Turk, and to Aristide Briand, the present Premier's insistence in the Chamber that if the Kemalist bands were acting under similar circumstances in France they would be "hailed by Frenchmen as patriots." It points out how the French authorities, immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Sèvres, began to persecute the

Armenians in Cilicia, seeking, by means of deportation and otherwise, to bring about a diminution of the Armenian population. On September 22, 1920, General Martin, the military governor of Adana, invited the members of the Armenian National Union to a consultation. When the members reached his office, General Martin declared that they were all under arrest, as they had opposed the execution of the French orders for the pacification of the country. Immediately the French gendarmerie took charge of them, and rushed them in military automobiles to Katatash, and thence to Alexandretta."

The committee then goes on to tell of the arrest and deportation of the well-known Armenian leader, Captain Shishmanian, of the investment of the village of Akarja, where the Armenian soldiery was quartered, by a large French force, supplied with machine guns and armored automobiles, and of the disarming and deportation of the entire Armenian Army. Finally, the committee insists that the recent Turkish attacks on the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus were incited by the French authorities, and points to the fact that France has recently signed a treaty with Mustapha Kemal Pasha agreeing to return Armenian Cilicia to the Turks. "A parallel to the French conduct," the indictment concludes, "might be imagined if Great Britain should consent to negotiate and sign a treaty with German brigands whose aim was to repudiate the Treaty of Versailles, and should agree to return to them the newly liberated Alsace-Lorraine."

Whether all the blame for this deplorable state of things is to be apportioned just exactly as the committee apportions may be open to doubt, but that the broad facts of the situation are just exactly as the committee outlines them is not open to doubt. The story of the attitude of France toward Armenia, during the past two years, is certainly one of the most discreditable in her history.

Art Matters

THOSE who read the art columns, in French, English, and American newspapers are aware that there is a strong movement of interest this spring in art matters, indicating that, to many people, art does really matter in respect to the state and to the home.

France has been considering making a charge for admission to her public museums, which would break the rule of free entry to French art galleries which has been in operation for over a century. The proposed levying of an admission fee is due to the rising cost of maintenance which exists in every country, and the inability of many museums to meet it. Most people place a higher value on what they pay for than on what they receive gratis, and surely few art lovers should object, for the privilege of seeing some of the finest things in the world, to paying half a franc in France, sixpence in Great Britain, and ten cents in America. At present a charge is made in many museums on two days a week, the excuse being that it prevents students from being crowded. A small charge every day to everybody would provide a sum that would relieve the executives of the museums from anxiety. Would any of the 10,000 who attend the New York Metropolitan Museum Saturday concerts stay away because of an admission payment of ten cents? At present these concerts are financed by two or three generous donors. How much better it would be if the entire audience contributed to their own delight!

But the question of making a payment for admission to art galleries and museums is only one of the many topics that have been agitating the "art matters" world. The correspondence columns of The Times of London have been full of letters on such subjects as "Beauty in the Home," "Amalgamation Between Artists and Producers," "The Quest of Beauty," and "Prettier Hotels." But the topic that has aroused the most interest is the recurring one of the foundation of a ministry of fine arts.

Whenever a minister or secretary of fine arts is proposed there are people in Great Britain and America, usually government or art officials, who oppose such a move. They seem afraid that the office would become a political job, and that the new state of the arts, under a secretary or a minister, would be worse than the old. They disregard the example of France, where a Ministry of Fine Arts has been in existence for over a hundred years. The minister fosters painting, architecture, sculpture, and engraving. The Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts is under his supervision, and he exercises a paternal interest in town planning, civic improvements, and the decorative and applied arts, as they touch the public welfare. As the business side as well as the aesthetic side of art is better looked after in France than in any other country, and as Paris remains the art center of the universe, it would seem that there are advantages in a ministry of fine arts.

Curiously, while the pros and cons for such a ministry were being discussed in London, a proposal of a similar nature was being made in America, arising from the first meeting of "The League of New York Artists," which had just been formed. This league is catholic. It aims at including all artists without in any way conflicting with such affiliations as they may already have. The aims and objects of the league are stated in fourteen clauses.

Number 10 runs—"To promote general and active interest in the creation of a large public exhibition building in the city of New York, which shall be worthy of the city, and sufficient to house all the exhibitions of the various societies of arts and crafts." This, in other words, is that Palace of the Arts, which this journal has been advocating for years, even to the extent of publishing in the issue for December 6, 1920, a proposed design for the building, and an article on the scope of the activities that might be carried on there.

Clauses numbers 2 and 3 of the league's bulletin read: "(2) To seek to have embodied in the Constitution of the United States the words 'fine arts,' as well as 'scientific and useful arts.' (3) To arouse our national government to a realization and need of a minister of art

with portfolio, and to give definite and concrete support to the artist."

The President of the United States has already been approached on the subject of a secretary of art; he has expressed his interest in the matter, and has asked for particulars as to the duties of such an office. But already, as in England, opposition to the proposal has been expressed, on the ground that the political machine would hamper the free development of art.

To such caviling there are many answers. One is supreme. The mere fact of a secretary of art, whether he function well or ill, would drop into the public consciousness the knowledge that the government is of the opinion that art matters.

Editorial Notes

THE way of "the hyphen" and its supporters in the United States is becoming harder every day. Every day some prominent American citizen appears to have something quite definite to say on the matter. Yesterday it was Captain Ketcham, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Today it is General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American armies in France during the great war. "We demand one quality in American citizenship," declared General Pershing, in Philadelphia recently, "and that is loyalty without stint and without reservation. We earnestly protest," he added later on, "against the debasement of our American citizenship to promote political or warlike interference with the affairs of a friendly people." Both the demand and the protest will be echoed by real Americans, everywhere.

THE standards of the great public schools of England are declared to be changing. And it is all happening simultaneously with the passing of the old aristocratic families from their broad acres and their ancient estates. Winchester, Rugby, and Sherborne, to mention a few, find their forms crowded, it is true, as perhaps never they were. But it is not with the boys who represent the old landed interests of the country. They are fewer, but side by side with the remnant sit the scions of the newly rich and the war profiteers. To one portion of the community the news must bring dire consternation; to another a hope that the public school is ultimately to become the educational home of the people for whom most of them were originally intended. But what fine old crusted traditions must go by the board in the process! Time was when, according to Bishop Welldon, six members of a British Cabinet would be Etonians and four Harrovians. Was it not Mr. Walter Long who once declared that as he had just been elevated to ministerial office, the sacred number of four Harrovians in the Cabinet was complete?

THERE is much to be said for Professor Robert Anning Bell's suggestion for the improvement of street posters, in the course of an interview printed in The Times of London. "The streets and squares," says this authority on matters artistic, "are the poor man's sculpture galleries, and the posters are his picture galleries. I think that most of the posters at present are abominations. There should be an official censor to prevent the streets from being disfigured by such things. They are admittedly no worse than are posters abroad, but even so there is no reason why they should exist at all." Whether or no the professor need have restricted the application of his comment to the poor man, it would certainly seem that if a business house obtains a concession allowing it to monopolize a large number of square feet of public view for purposes of private gain, there should be no compunction on the part of the people in demanding that proper care be taken to make the poster agreeable to look at.

CRITISMS advanced by French senators against the government's expenditures in Asia Minor shed light on the apparent willingness with which France agreed to evacuate Cilicia and to hand it over to the Turks. It is a costly undertaking to take care of a backward district, and it is still more costly when that region bears all the earmarks of Turkish misrule. Wherever the Turks have ruled they have governed to no good purpose. They have done little to improve transportation, and have allowed industries to fall into decay. In such a condition did France find Cilicia. To build roads and railways and to set industries going would be a colossal undertaking, and with her own devastated areas to attend to, France has hardly the time, the labor, or the funds to assume the task. Like other countries, France has found the occupation of a former Turkish State an expensive luxury.

SHESHUAN, a town unknown to civilization until the Spanish troops marched into it, not many months ago, will soon be linked up with the outer world by a road which is now on the way to completion. The road is to connect it with Tetuan, which is forty miles nearer the coast. It is not hard to foresee what the effect of this will be. Commerce and industry invariably follow in the wake of communication, and tribal inroads dwindle. The Raisulis find their marauding operations unprofitable, and devote their energies to better purpose. Peace and safety reign where insecurity prevailed. Such is the prospect for Sheshuan, a prospect brightened by the substitution of new lamps for old, lamps whose rays bid fair to pierce not only the inner recesses of Morocco, but also the vast wilderness of northern Africa over which the feet of white men have scarcely trod.

SIGNS have long been a fruitful source of entertainment, and one who today observes them, in the United States, will find that they have not lost in variety and interest. The sign signatures of the "Jim Did It Sign Co." lead one to think that "Jim" must be an expert whose work commands itself. "Your Grandmother Traded Here," the sign on a Boston dry goods store, invites your confidence in an appealing way. The frequent recurrence of the sign "Ladies and Gent's Restaurant," however, impels one to advise painters that "Gent" is not an acceptable word, and that they should devote some time to the study of English.